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Britain wants NATO to share Malta costs

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Quiet soundings are thought to be under way between Britain and her 'O' allies, to see if there can be a cost-sharing arrangement as the basis for any revised system of payments for the use of Malta's military facilities. Mr Mintoff's new administration has not yet set a final figure for the sum it expects to receive for the use of land, sea, and air facilities. But Lord Carrington given enough hints when he talked with the island's Prime Minister last week, that something in the neighbourhood of £20 millions a year.

Under the existing arrangement, which Mr Mintoff says is null and void, payments were due to run at £4.8 millions annually between now and 1974 when the agreement expires.

Sudan shoots more rebels

From JESSE W. LEWIS: Khartoum, July 26

Two Sudanese Army soldiers killed and a third wounded in a firing squad, Sunday, July 26, after the VC-10 last week and Secretary-General of the Communist labour movement were executed today as part of a round-up of leaders of the week's abortive coup. The round-up was the last in this rubble-strewn

capital. The round-up was the last in this rubble-strewn capital. The round-up was the last in this rubble-strewn capital. The round-up was the last in this rubble-strewn capital.

Then followed efforts behind the scenes to save their lives. By Britain because they were on a British airliner who kidnapped and by Egyptian political circles because el-Nur, who was a member of a prominent family in the Khartoum religious sect, had close links with Egypt.

The Communist Party in the Sudan is thought to be the largest and most powerful in the African and Arab worlds. It is estimated to have about 50,000 fee-paying members with a highly disciplined inner cadre of 5,000.

Mahjoub escaped from prison last month and was reported to have taken refuge in the Bulgarian Embassy in Khartoum and to have helped plan the attempt to overthrow Numeiri's regime while hiding there.

Mahjoub is considered to be a brilliant tactical politician who withstood several earlier attempts to curb the Communist Party's power in the Sudan. He is probably better known outside the Sudan as a spokesman for Arab and African Communists at international party conferences. It is generally felt here that if Mahjoub is executed it could seriously damage Sudanese-Soviet relations.

Persistent but unconfirmed reports say that the Soviet ambassador to the Sudan was asked to leave Khartoum 10 days before Monday's attempted coup. He was reportedly asked to leave because of his contacts with the Sudanese Communist Party.

Our Diplomatic Staff adds: In London, a Foreign Office spokesman denied suggestions that a rebel leader had offered the British a landing area on Sudanese territory on the pretext that Egyptian intervention in Sudan was likely. The spokesman said that there had been no contact between the British Government and leaders of the coup.

The Libyan Government so far has not replied to the British Government's request for an explanation and apology for the actions which led to the grounding of the airliner at Khartoum and the removal of the Sudanese officials.

Picture, back page

After the group had met, their spokesman, Mr Leslie Lindsay, a 52-year-old carpet

weaver from Kidderminster, said: "We are not going to stand for it. This is not what we paid for."

They claimed that when their plane landed at 4 a.m. in Alicante, the El Toro Hotel, Benidorm, over 20 miles away, was unfinished. They said they were taken over 70 miles by bus and had only a coffee made to the plane's arrival and 9.30 a.m.—when breakfast was served in the third hotel.

Italy is the NATO Government most interested in revalidating the organisation's use of the island's communications base. Until recently, an Italian admiral was in command here, and Italy is most concerned that these facilities should not be turned over to a Soviet Power such as the Soviet Union.

The general idea of Britain's NATO partners taking on 20 per cent of the annual £20 million is being explored by Brussels by members of the NATO Permanent Council.

The British Ambassador to NATO, Sir Edward Peck, was in London a few days ago for briefings and has returned to Brussels to consult the other NATO members and, through them, their Governments.

It can be expected that the Scandinavian members of NATO will look coolly on any cost-sharing proposal, as might Greece and Turkey, but it is possible that Mr Rogers, US Secretary of State, is ready to swing his weight behind the plan.

'Not easy'

In Tripoli, Dr Buttigieg, Malta's Deputy Prime Minister, said that the island will get rid of foreign bases, but their removal would not be easy.

Dr Buttigieg, who is leading an economic delegation in Libya, said that Malta was an area of "peace and stability" and would get rid of the bases "because we are free in our country."

Mr Abeldi, Libya's Labour and Social Affairs Minister, said he hoped the Maltese Government would adopt a neutral policy which would help itself and its neighbours in the Mediterranean.

He said Libya hoped the Mediterranean would become an area of "peace and stability" and would get rid of the bases "because we are free in our country."

Later, a man who described himself as editor-in-charge of Tass answered the phone. He said: "A few people came in and milled about. They left some pictures of somebody they are protesting about. They were here about 10 minutes, and it was not possible to carry on working."



Mrs Wilson sits with the press as her husband answers questioners at the conference to launch his book in London yesterday. Report, page 11

Apollo 'on the button'

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Hints of possible engine trouble last night marred the otherwise flawless start of the moon flight of Apollo 15. After Alfred Worden, the command module pilot, had carried through an absolutely perfect extraction and docking manoeuvre on the lunar module, mission control at Houston reported that according to automatic signals one valve in the fuel system of the service module's engine was "in an unusual position."

Engineers at Houston immediately set to work to try to determine whether they were seeing a real fault or some kind of monitoring system aberration. Although mission control made it clear that there was no danger of a "spontaneous explosion" or any fault in the fuel supply system of the engine — which is essential for achieving lunar orbit and for injection on to a trajectory back to earth — could jeopardise the entire flight.

Whatever the outcome of this problem, and in spite of the spacecraft's additional 4,000lb of equipment, the launch from Cape Kennedy was the most perfect yet achieved. Lift-off came only four-fifths of a second late. At 30 seconds the commander, David Scott, reported quietly, "It's looking good," and the three rocket stages performed so well that orbit was achieved three seconds early.

It was as the spacecraft was some 80,000 miles from earth and its astronauts, relaxing their over-all "constant wear garb," were taking off the first long rest since lift-off, the craft was slowing steadily under the influence of the earth's gravity, and with 2 hours of flight still ahead before entering moon orbit.

The crew are due to make a mid course correction at 9.30 this evening and to transmit a short broadcast shortly after midnight. If the engine valve trouble turns out — as seems likely — to be either superficial or harmless, they will be all set for the most difficult moon landing yet attempted.

Seen from earth by means of the television camera in the nose of the command module, the precision of the manoeuvre was remarkable.

By breakfast time this morning the spacecraft was some 80,000 miles from earth and its astronauts, relaxing their over-all "constant wear garb," were taking off the first long rest since lift-off, the craft was slowing steadily under the influence of the earth's gravity, and with 2 hours of flight still ahead before entering moon orbit.

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Discord for Harold in George-Brown anthem

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Lord George-Brown last night exploded his biggest Common Market bombshell, aimed not only at demolishing whatever may remain of Mr Harold Wilson's fence, but imperilling the entire credibility of the Leader of the Opposition himself.

That, anyway, was how many peers reacted to this blast which shook the House of Lords out of the torpor naturally associated with an impending three-day debate. -- Noble heads stopped nodding as Mr Wilson's former Foreign Secretary described their joint efforts to take us into Europe in 1967, and insisted that the present terms were not significantly different from the terms he and Mr Wilson would have been bound to recommend -- unless we, or one of us, had never meant the exercise seriously in the first place.

Why, if the terms were right then, were they wrong now? The economy had not weakened. "I do not believe," Lord George-Brown went on fervently, "that vast issues like this can be decided, or should be decided, on the basis of their 'duty' temporarily in power at a given moment."

The place is not well attuned to starting speeches, which can make them even more theatrically effective when they are as startling as this one. Peers gasped, sat up, gave surprised cheers, as the rich organ notes of the well-remembered voice rolled round the lofty chamber.

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Focus on Europe 4
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Leader comment 10

conducting a sort of European anthem. They were also deliberately and ruthlessly taking Harold Wilson apart.

George was himself very much in the picture, which surprised nobody. But the piece he had to say made that inevitable. He began with two apparently contradictory remarks that Mr Wilson had made about himself — that he was a dedicated European "willing to go in on almost any terms," and that he had made the hardest and toughest noises "of the two over New Zealand. Step by step, stab by stab, he went over the ex-baustive and exhausting ground he and the former

Prime Minister had covered together.

It was no "soft shoe shuffle," whatever Mr Wilson may have been saying on the box since one of them at least had been wearing hard shoes. On their joint tour of the capitals, they spoke from identical briefs, and found the difficulties fewer than they had foreseen, with even "really troublesome ones" offering possible solutions. They recorded their firm view that if we did go in, a satisfactory solution for New Zealand would emerge.

There could be no gainsaying their joint responsibility in these affairs, nor — whether it is convenient or inconvenient — that the issues covered in the present White Paper were the ones identified as being the main issues then.

These were not just "any terms" or "almost any terms." They were the ones, or very similar to the ones, that he and Mr Wilson thought right and acceptable.

So it went on, blow by blow. Lord Carrington had opened the marathon debate by wondering whether the 110 peers down to make speeches would find anything very electrifying to say, since it all seemed to have been said before. He must have been forgetting George. As for George, he never forgets.

Only a fortnight before the Industrial Relations Bill is expected to become law, the TUC is afraid that a number of unions will break ranks and register as soon as possible.

The TUC "inner cabinet," the finance and general purposes committee, yesterday decided to write to all affiliated unions asking them to "duty" to remove their names from the provisional register as soon as it is established by the Government.

If they do not, they will be called to Congress House to explain their behaviour to Mr Victor Feather and members of the General Council. Informal contact has already been made with unions which claim that the boycott would mean special problems for them.

It is TUC policy to boycott the new machinery completely. But this would mean considerable tax losses, make negotiations more difficult, and introduce new problems about maintenance of membership, and leave unions open to actions for unlimited damages after most strikes.

Several unions, such as the Confederation of Health Service Employees, have decided to defy the TUC and register. Others, like the General and Municipal Workers' and the National Union of Seamen, are reserving their position.

The inflationary spiral has finally caught up with the TUC. The General Council is tomorrow expected to approve plans for a 25 per cent increase in its affiliation fee.

For the past four years unions have paid an annual 5p a member to the TUC. Yesterday the finance and general purposes committee approved a suggestion by Mr Vic Feather, general secretary, that the sum should be raised to 10p. He pointed out that the DGB, the TUC's opposite number in Germany, had an income 26 times as big. At present the TUC's affiliation income is around £800,000 a year. The new rate would raise this to £1 million. Over the past two years the TUC has over-spent by £80,000 and £100,000. The special campaign against the Industrial Relations Bill alone cost nearly £250,000, although not all of this came out of current expenditure.

Mr Feather stressed last night that the TUC was not in debt. "We have substantial reserves, but we do not want to go on drawing on them," he said.

Pushers may get death

DRUG PEDDLERS in France may face the death penalty, Raymond Martelli, Minister of the Interior, said yesterday. He and the Minister of Justice were determined to apply forcefully the prison terms for drug pushing. "If these penalties are insufficient we will have to go up to the death penalty."

Landfall

NICOLETTE Milnes-Walker, aged 28, became the first woman to sail the Atlantic alone and onstop yesterday, arriving at Newport, Rhode Island, 43 days after leaving Wales in her 30ft sloop Aziz.

One off in four

WORKERS at Ultracast Ltd, of Ebor, Wiltshire, are changing to a Continental shift system. They will work seven days a week on eight-hour shifts for three weeks and have the fourth off.

1,800 sacked

INTERNATIONAL Computers is to sack 1,800 men because of lack of orders. Sackings for the year total 3,400 — almost a tenth of the work force (report, page 12).

Private arm

Colonel Osman el-Nur and Farouk Hamadallah were by a firing squad, Sunday, July 26, after the VC-10 last week and Secretary-General of the Communist labour movement were executed today as part of a round-up of leaders of the week's abortive coup. The round-up was the last in this rubble-strewn capital. The round-up was the last in this rubble-strewn capital. The round-up was the last in this rubble-strewn capital.

Racial complaint upheld

COUNCILLOR who accused one of his fellow members of the Labour Party of colour prejudice in selecting council candidates has been told that his complaint was justified.

Mr Brian Rhodes said last night that Bradford City Labour Party was "scrapping a barrel of white candidates to avoid choosing a coloured man."

He was referring to unsuccessful attempts by Mr Mansur Hussain to get himself elected as Labour candidate in the constituency of Bradford East. He had previously fought an election for Labour but was turned down by four wards, and Mr Rhodes claimed this on "a crude kind of racism."

After a complaint to Sir Harry Nield, the party's general secretary, the allegation was investigated informally by Mr Harold Sims, the Yorkshire area organiser. Mr Rhodes received a letter yesterday from Transport House which said that his complaint appeared to be "completely justified."

No disciplinary proceedings will be taken against party members in Bradford. Mr Rhodes said yesterday: "I am satisfied with the results of the investigation. It would be very difficult to do anything further as there is a whole group involved. I am confident that this will not happen again."

Mr Sims commented: "My satisfaction is not complete, but for the interest of the party I will not take it any further." He said he would like to be nominated for the municipal elections next year.

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Classified—14, 15

Hotel switch angers tourists

From our Correspondent in Madrid

A group of 119 British holidaymakers at Gandia, on the Spanish east coast, are demanding that the director of Clarkson's travel agency fly there immediately.

They claim that they were told after their plane landed that their hotel was not ready, that they were taken to another hotel which had no dining-room facilities and had to go for meals to a third hotel.

After the group had met, their spokesman, Mr Leslie Lindsay, a 52-year-old carpet

weaver from Kidderminster, said: "We are not going to stand for it. This is not what we paid for."

They claimed that when their plane landed at 4 a.m. in Alicante, the El Toro Hotel, Benidorm, over 20 miles away, was unfinished. They said they were taken over 70 miles by bus and had only a coffee made to the plane's arrival and 9.30 a.m.—when breakfast was served in the third hotel.

Later, a man who described himself as editor-in-charge of Tass answered the phone. He said: "A few people came in and milled about. They left some pictures of somebody they are protesting about. They were here about 10 minutes, and it was not possible to carry on working."

The El Toro Hotel at Benidorm, which the holidaymakers had been promised, was the scene of complaints only last week from another party of Clarkson's tourists who arrived to find they had to sleep in unfinished rooms.

In London Mr Colin Collins, a director of Clarkson's, last night blamed the hotel management for both incidents which had arisen, he said, because the beds they had booked had been

given to another party. "We decided to let the second tour go ahead because we hoped to get the foreigners who had taken the beds out in time."

"We complained to the Spanish authorities, but they haven't got them out yet, so we are accommodating our party free at Gandia until Thursday when the others are due to leave. We could hardly leave them at Luton airport, and now the situation has been explained they are taking it very well."

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Trade consolation offered to EFTA outsiders

From a Special Correspondent: Brussels, July 26

Common Market foreign ministers today for the first time discussed the plight of the non-candidate EFTA countries in the event of British entry, and agreed in principle to the extension of free trade to industrial products from the six nations concerned—Portugal, Iceland, and Europe's four neutrals, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, and Finland.

This means that industrial tariffs, already dismantled within EFTA, will not be re-erected. The Common Market Commission is expected to be given a mandate to negotiate with these countries in the autumn.

Berlin delegates to meet again

Berlin, July 26. Envoys from East and West Berlin today resumed talks on opening the Berlin wall for West Berliners. A five-hour meeting—the first for two and a half months—between the East German State Secretary, Herr Kohrt, and Herr Mueller, head of the City Government's Chancellery, was described as businesslike.

The two agreed to meet again on August 30. But both sides expressed readiness to meet before then if the four-Power talks on Berlin, reported to be making progress, make an earlier meeting necessary.

The City Government so far has refused to discuss a broad agreement with the East Germans. It said it had to await the green light from the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. The last general agreement for West Berliners expired five years ago.

A City Government spokes-

man said Herr Mueller had protested over a shooting at the border on Saturday when a man was said to have been killed by shots from East German guards. A second man was shot in the arm and a third was unhurt during an unsuccessful attempt to cross to the West. A statement said West Germany had appealed to East Germany to end "Germans shooting Germans."

The East German agency ADN blamed two "West Berlin provocateurs" who entered East Berlin for the shooting. It said border forces were compelled to shoot "to ward off the provocation."

The West German Government spokesman, Herr von Wechmar, said Bonn viewed the incident with indignation. He said it showed how important it was for East and West to agree on Berlin.

Bonn would do everything possible to support the four Powers to reach agreement in their talks, he added. —Reuter.

Shells on Senegal

Ziguinchor (S. Senegal), July 26. Shells fell last night on the Senegalese village of Bous-soum, about 12 miles from here, a Senegalese Army commander said today.

The shells look place during a clash on Portuguese territory between a Portuguese patrol and guerrillas of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, less than 36 hours before the arrival of the commission appointed by the United Nations Security Council to inquire into Senegalese allegations against Portugal.

The commission is expected here tomorrow and will spend about a week in the Casamance region of Southern Senegal, where shelling and mine-laying by Portuguese troops fight log the guerrillas in neighbouring Portuguese Guinea have been reported in recent years. —Reuter.

Earthquake

An earthquake, believed to be the strongest registered since 1964, struck New Britain and New Ireland, in New Guinea, yesterday and three following tidal waves washed away dozens of houses in villages, the tremor, the second in the area in a fortnight, lasted for nearly a minute and caused extensive damage.

The number of Customs inspectors was increased dur-

US drugs seizures soar

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 26

In the 12 months up to July 1 the United States Customs seized narcotics valued at more than \$200 million (\$492 million). By far the greatest proportion of it was heroin—\$37.6 million, valued at \$170 million (\$509 million), taken in 503 separate seizures.

This was more than the total seized in the preceding eight years. In 1970, for instance, the figure was only \$4.4 million. The Customs authorities here claim that the steep rise in the amount of heroin seized results

from intensified and more effective measures taken to intercept it. But to some extent it could also be because more of the cargo has been entering the country.

During the same 12-month period, 306 lb of cocaine, valued at \$20 million, was seized—more than three times as much as the year before. Marijuana and hashish seizures also increased during the year.

The number of Customs inspectors was increased dur-

ing the year, for the first time in 30 years, from 2,500 to 4,300, and the number of investigators from 334 to 800.

By the end of the current year there will be a further 1,500 inspectors and 250 investigators.

For the incoming traveller to this country during the past 12 months the intensified search of the Customs officer has made the US one of the slowest Customs procedures in the world today.

The new Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Norbert Schmelzer, suggested that the Community should seize the opportunity to reduce the common external tariffs to the lowest level now operated by any individual EFTA country. Mr Schmelzer said this was "unrealistic" and would be "a gift" to countries, such as the United States.

Attacking the "super Powers," Mr Chou said that "as long as the small and medium countries unite, they can become strong and defeat aggression from the big Powers."

At the same mass rally in Peking Mr Ceausescu said that "people of all countries are rising to oppose super Power politics."

In Tel Aviv, the newspaper "Maariv" reported that Egyptian diplomats had recently met a leading member of an Israeli left-wing Government coalition party at their own initiative.

In a cable from its Paris correspondent, "Maariv" said that Egyptian diplomats had met on Friday in the Chinese Embassy and lasted two hours.

"Maariv" did not say to which party the Israeli belonged, but it could only be referring to the left-wing Government coalition party.

Ministers in Mr Miki's Government. A Mapam spokesman in Tel Aviv declined immediate comment on the report. —Reuter.

The islands of contention

From JACK FOISIE: Manila, July 26

A cluster of about 50 coral reefs, cays, and sandbars in the middle of the South China Sea—known collectively as the Spratly Islands—has become the focal point of Asia's latest territorial dispute.

Claimants include both Vietnam and China. The Philippines contends that the sandbars belong to no single nation but are trust territory of the allied nations victorious against the Japanese in the Second World War.

There is also the possibility that France, Portugal, and Japan may renew their "vested interests" in the islands, and the kin of two interesting travellers to the near-sea-level land may also figure in ultimate claims. They are Tomas Cloma, a Filipino businessman who set up his country's standard on some of the islands and called them "Freedomland," and Morton J. Meads, who called the islands the "Kingdom of Humankind."

The contenders were reduced by two when Britain and the Netherlands dispatched their local ambassadors the other day to inform the Philippine Foreign Minister that although they were "allied Powers vic-

torious over the Japanese," they were not interested in administering the Spratleys, a Ministry spokesman reported.

The resurgence of interest by other nations in gaining legal entry to the islands is connected with the frenzied search for oil in the shallow sea waters of the South-East Asian region.

"Oil-rich"

The Spratleys are believed to be part of the oil-rich subterranean "Borneo shelf." Geologists have said they believe the Spratleys and the shallow waters around them may prove to be the world's last oil reserve. Some exploration surveys already conducted on the islands indicate that there are oil-bearing sands perhaps only a few hundred feet below the ocean floor.

Focus on the Spratleys did not begin with oil speculation. The challenge came when a lowered a purported incident two weeks ago. A congressman in Manila, Ramon Mitra, claimed that he was fired on while peacefully fishing off the largest of the Spratleys, a two-mile sliver of land known as Abu

There is a Nationalist Chinese garrison of Marines known to be stationed on the island, which the Chinese call Nanhai. The island was occupied by the Japanese during the Second World War and used as a submarine base and landing strip.

After Mr Mitra had returned to the Philippines with his report of being attacked, President Marcos protested to Taipei and demanded that the Nationalist Chinese troops depart. He said that under the 1953 Japanese peace treaty signed by allied Powers in San Francisco, no country can occupy the Spratleys without the permission of the other signatory nations.

President Marcos' position was challenged by Nationalist China's Foreign Minister, Chow Shu-kai, who said that the Spratleys had belonged to the Government "since time immemorial." He denied that the 101 Abu garrison had shot at anybody.

The South Vietnamese Government in Saigon claimed not only the disputed Spratleys but also the Parcel Islands (garrisoned by Communists

China) 400 miles further north. Before American-Peking relations thawed, US Navy reconnaissance aircraft periodically flew over the Parcelles, low enough to allow the islanders to throw stones at the craft.

The Communist press in Peking was soon declaring that the Spratleys had always been "part of China's territory," thereby tacitly supporting their implausible foe, Chiang Kai-shek, in that claim.

Peking's New China News Agency also alleged that Filipino troops were occupying some of the Spratleys. The Defence Secretary in Manila admitted that this was true, but said they were on uninhabited islands where there are only coconuts.

"Neutrality"

President Marcos explained that the troops were not on the main Spratley group but occupied islands of the main Philippine island of Palawan for "defence."

While Filipino lawmakers and Manila newspapers quickly made the "neutrality" of the Spratleys a patriotic issue, American oil company officials kept a dead silence. They have



formed Philippine subsidiaries for oil prospecting.

Hanoi, occupied with bigger issues, has not put the Spratley claim on its propaganda agenda. But since the Saigon Government seeks the sand-spits for "Vietnam," any peace treaty to unite the divided nation is likely to include a clause on ownership of the Spratleys inserted by Hanoi.

What makes the Spratleys a ripe subject for dispute is that, geographically, they are about an equidistance from Vietnam, China's island of Hainan and the Philippines. All the major powers who might want to replace their flags in the Spratleys have at one time or another put lifeboats from their caves—Los Angeles Times.

Peking behind scenes?

Moscow, July 26. The Soviet Premier, Mr Kossygin, left here today for Bucharest at the head of a delegation attending a meeting of Comecon, the East European economic grouping.

Western observers here speculated that Mr Kossygin would discuss with Rumanian leaders the implications of President Nixon's forthcoming trip to Peking. There was speculation that the visit to Peking in June by President Ceausescu helped pave the way for the Nixon visit.

This will be the first meeting between Russian and Rumanian leaders since the announcement of the Nixon visit. Mr Kossygin and Mr Ceausescu met briefly at Moscow Airport when the latter was on his way back from Peking.

In a speech in Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital, this month, Mr Kossygin said opposition to communist unity were trying to in every way—set some countries against others, irrespective of their social system. Observers said he would certainly have had in mind remarks made by the Chinese Premier, Mr Chou En-lai, and Mr Ceausescu during the Rumanian leader's visit to Peking.

Attacking the "super Powers," Mr Chou said that "as long as the small and medium countries unite, they can become strong and defeat aggression from the big Powers."

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Ministers in Mr Miki's Government. A Mapam spokesman in Tel Aviv declined immediate comment on the report. —Reuter.

Syrian border closure will hit Jordan's economy

Beirut, July 26. Palestinian commandos today hailed Syria's decision to close her border with Jordan in protest against King Hussein's military action against guerrillas operating in his country.

"The measure is a firm step towards a decisive Arab attitude against the Jordanian regime," said Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation in Damascus.

The PLO's "Fatah" newspaper added a leading article that Arab punishment of the rulers in Amman should fit their "historical crimes."

Syria's decision pushes Jordan deeper into political isolation. It was also seen here as striking a much bolder blow against the Jordanian economy than Iraq's closure a week ago of her border and airspace.

The Iraqi action was not believed to have had much impact, but Jordan has now been deprived of an overland route to the Mediterranean ports. Other frontiers are across the desert to Saudi Arabia and across the river Jordan to Israel.

The decision by Damascus halts the long-distance lorries that usually bring Jordan about \$28-million's worth of imported goods a year from the ports of Lebanon and Syria. It also stops the road tankers that carry petrol to Jordan from the refinery at the northern Lebanese town of Tripoli.

It is also likely to interfere with the sales of phosphates, Jordan's biggest export. The country produces about a million tons a year, half of which normally goes overland to Syria, Lebanon, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Turkey.

The rest of the phosphates are exported through Jordan's one remaining outlet, the southern port of Aqaba, through the Red Sea to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Japan, China, and Formosa.

If the Syrian border is sealed for long, Jordan will have to use Aqaba for her trade with the West as well as the East, even though the Western shipments must travel round the tip of Africa due to the closure of the Suez Canal. Jordan annually imports Western goods valued at \$87 million.

Jordanians who have gone abroad by car for holidays in Lebanon and Syria may find themselves stranded, and only able to get home by air.

Syrian Government newspapers today indicated that the

closure of the border would remain in effect until the Jordanian Government changed its attitude towards the commando movement.

But in Amman, Jordanian officials say they are determined not to change their stand as a result of any Arab pressure. They insist they will not allow a return to what they call the former "state of chaos" in Jordan.

The Jordanian Government has announced that it will not take counter-measures and will keep the border open on its side, any vehicles able to cross from Syria either to stop in Jordan or in transit for other countries.

The Syrian Government's decision did not come as a complete surprise in Amman in view of the growing hostility of Syria's closest allies, Egypt and Libya.

Syria at first adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the Jordan fighting, sending a military mission to try to mediate between the two sides, but it then withdrew the mission.

King Hussein is visiting King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, his most important remaining ally in the Arab world. —Reuter.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, in an obvious effort to preserve the diplomatic niceties, was tactfully refusing to elucidate last night on the visit of the High Commissioner, Mr Salmaan Ali, beyond saying that it was "a general discussion of Anglo-Pakistani relations, and the situation in Pakistan."

But the fact that Mr Salmaan Ali stayed for 32 hours, twice as long as the average when diplomats call on the Foreign Secretary—suggests that this was something more than an ordinary call.

It may be that President Yahya is anxious to impose conditions on the proposed team of 60 civilian observers, to be sent to East Bengal under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. At least part of this team is expected to be made up of British officials with long experience in that part of the world, probably men with a command of Bengali, Punjabi, and possibly Urdu as well.

It seems certain that the refusal by Britain and the other industrial nations to step up the World Bank aid commitment in proceed with the normal annual grant of development funds is causing sharp anxiety in Islamabad. It, as seems certain, Pakistan's financial resources in hard currency are approaching zero, then President Yahya has to think of some fresh initiatives quickly.

Rotterdam unloads tanker

The Dutch tanker Stella Maris unloaded 600 tons of chemicals in Rotterdam yesterday after a trip of 10 days in which she failed to dump her cargo.

Protests caused the Dutch chemical concern AKZO to cancel plans, first to dump the waste off the Norwegian coast, then to dump it 600 miles west of Ireland.

When the tanker also was refused bunkering facilities in the Azores and at Stornoway, she was forced to return to Rotterdam, where the waste will be stored.

In two years the company will have an incinerator to burn about 5,000 tons of waste a year. —UPI.

US Negroes narrow wages gap

Washington, July 26. Negroes still substantially lag behind whites in many areas of social and economic progress in the United States, although the gap is narrowing, a Federal Government report showed today.

The middle-range family income of Negroes and whites is now \$4,000 a year, compared with \$4,500 for whites.

But at \$8,320, it was about 50 per cent higher than in 1960, and also marked a further narrowing of the income differential. In 1961-3 it was 53 per cent of that for whites.

The report said that 24 per cent of families of Negroes and other races had incomes exceeding \$10,000 in 1969, compared with 9 per cent with comparable purchasing power in 1960. The percentage of whites

with such incomes increased from 27 per cent to 49 per cent in the same period.

Negroes make up 11 per cent of the US population, but whereas in 1960 about 60 per cent of all Negroes lived in the South, by 1970 only about half lived there. By 1970 three of every five blacks live in a central city of a main metropolitan area.

Total employment of Negroes increased 22 per cent in the decade, but the report noted that the proportion of Negroes in the highest-paid jobs is far below their proportion in the total labour force.

Even in industries where Negroes are a large part of the labour force they tend to hold only a small share of the highest paid jobs in large companies. —Reuter.

TELEVISION

BEFORE and after the boxing, various hopes: Still: "Professional Boxing: Ali v. Ellis," exclusive and expensive to Auntie (BBC-1, 9.20). Earlier, repeat of "Without a City Wall," an attempt to make sense out of the problems of London ("Summer Season," BBC-2, 8.0). Later, exile number three, still looking home, is Oswald Mosley, an old (74) man not forgetting ("A Kind of Exile," ITV, 10.30).

BBC-1
12 noon Cricket: First Test—England v. India.
1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother.
1.45 News.
1.55 Maes & Mor.
2.20 Racing and Cricket: Goodwood 2.30, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10 races and First Test—England v. India.
4.20 Play School.
4.40 Jackanory.
4.55 Best of Vision On.
5.20 Flashing Blade.
5.44 Abbott and Costello.
5.50 News.
6.0 Nationwide.
6.20 Charlie Chaplin: "The Pawnshop."
6.45 What's the Sense?
7.15 Film: "Up Jumped a Swagman," with Frank Ifield, Annette Andre.
9.0 News.
9.20 Boxing: Muhammad Ali v. Jimmy Ellis: from the ring-side at Houston.
10.10 My World... and Welcome to It.
10.30 Points at View.

BBC-2
11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Dressing-up Day.
4.30-4.45 p.m. Cricket: First Test—England v. India.

7.57-8.00 Open University: Science 23.
8.00 News.
8.30 Summer Season Presents: "Without a City Wall"—London and its region.
8.50 Collector's World: Windermere, Boats and Oriental Carpets.
9.00 The Oscars: "Johnny Belinda," with Jane Wyman.
11.0 News.
11.15 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV
LONDON (Thames)
2.30 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0, 4.30 races.
3.40 Once Upon a Time.
3.55 Tea Break.
4.25 Peyton Place.
4.35 Little Big Time.
4.40 News.
4.50 Flintstones.
5.00 Crossroads.
5.05 Father, Dear Father.
5.10 Film: "The Bunker Keston Story," with Donald O'Connor, Ann Blyth, Rhonda Fleming.
5.15 Crime of Passion.
5.20 News.
5.30 A Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley.
11.15 Play Better Golf.
11.45 The Photographers

ANGLIA—2.15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0, 4.30 Anglia News. 4.45 Yoga for Health. 4.48 Paulus. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 5.40 About Anglia. 5.45 Crossroads. 5.50 Film: "Suez at Red River," with Van Johnson, Joanne Drury. 6.20 Father, Dear Father. 6.30 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 A Kind of Exile. 11.15 Casting Around. 11.45 Reflection.

CHANNEL—2.15-3.49 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races. 4.0 Scan the Lore-

chaun. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.35 Little Big Time. 4.40 News. 4.50 Channel Look-around. 5.00 Crossroads. 5.05 Father, Dear Father. 5.10 Crime of Passion. 5.15 Oswald Mosley. 5.20 News. 5.30 A Kind of Exile. 5.35 Crossroads. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.

Premier and New Society under threat

From MARGOT MAYNE: Paris, July 26

M Chaban-Delmas's chief aide, M Simon Nora, has asked to leave the Civil Service on August 31, and his departure is hailed by the Prime Minister's Gaullist opponents as the end of the New Society—perhaps even of M Chaban-Delmas himself.

M Nora joined the Prime Minister's office when M Chaban-Delmas took office in June 1969. He and another close adviser, M Jacques Delors, had formerly worked for the reformist Prime Minister, M Mendes-France.

They are seen as the architects of the New Society which M Chaban-Delmas announced two years ago, to give French bureaucracy a human face with more consideration for the individual, especially the underprivileged.

It was to establish a continuous dialogue between the administration and the ordinary citizen. It would prod business leaders into greater efficiency and use the increased wealth for social aims—homes, transport, education, and sport.

The Gaullist UDR never warmly supported M Chaban-Delmas's New Society. For two years many judged it had merely increased the power of the trade unions. Meanwhile the Minister's personal popularity increased, as opinion polls showed.

But the Gaullists, who are nervous about the future in spite of their party's 300 majority, have their eyes fixed on the 1973 parliamentary elections. They are wondering whether they can best win with or without their present leader. In the past two weeks both right and left-wing Gaullists have made open attacks on him.

Two weeks ago six UDR committee leaders of conservative tendencies published a manifesto alleging that the Prime Minister was not capable of controlling the lumbering Gaullist Leviathan. That moment may now be drawing near.

Peace protected by arms

From LEE LESCAZE: Dacca, July 26

A MEMBER of East Pakistan's central peace committee went to a provincial town recently, he brought six armed bodyguards, and all refused the separate rooms prepared for them. They lay on the floor, three on each side of the leader so that an assassin would have to pick his target.

In every town and village the Pakistani Army has swept through, peace committees have been formed. Their official status is vague, but in practice they have power of life and death. A word from the peace committee is enough for the army. They arrest, and often shoot the accused.

Unlike the army, which consists of West Pakistanis mostly unfamiliar with this region and unable to speak Bengali, peace committee members are local men. They are recruited from the small proportion of the population, perhaps less than one tenth, willing or eager to cooperate with the military.

They are also afraid. In every town visited recently in two large areas of East Pakistan, there had been attempted assassinations, or threats had been dropped on doorsteps. Often threatening letters are pinned to shrines, like those used in Bengali burials.

Committee members pass the days in relative safety, gathering intelligence about guerrilla sympathisers, and ruling on the disposition of seized weapons. "Enemies"—men who have fled or have been killed. The committees are also responsible for assuring people that they have nothing to fear from the army.

At night, however, the guerrillas operate. In one town, two reporters stopped at a committee member's house to ask questions and watch as the committee prepared papers to send to army headquarters with a prisoner they had captured. The committee leader spoke



Mujib on stamps

By our Philately Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT of Bangladesh is to issue its own definitive postage stamps on Thursday—eight values worth over £1 sterling.

At the official launching of the issue in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons yesterday, it was claimed that the stamps will be acceptable for external mail because the Government of India has accepted them for onward transmission.

But it seems unlikely that many countries in the Universal Postal Union will be happy about handling them and if any arrive in Britain without, say, the correct date of issue or Pakistani stamps, the recipient is likely to be charged excess postage. It is also probable that the

BAHRAIN, the most developed of the nine Persian Gulf States now enjoying the last summer of British protection, is almost certain to declare its independence within the next three weeks.

There is now a sense of urgency among members of the Government about the move, which has been on the cards since it became clear over a year ago that Bahrain and Qatar were not prepared to join a federation with the Trucial States in the lower Gulf.

Bahrain is anxious to confirm its status as an independent State as quickly as possible, by winning recognition from the neighbouring Arab States, joining the Arab League, and being accepted by the United Nations. A formal declaration of independence will have to be made within the next three weeks if an application to the UN is to be made in time for the next session. Whether the UN wants a full member with a population of just 216,000 remains to be seen.

A simple declaration is likely to be followed by a more festive version on December 16, the Accession Day of the ruler, Sheikh Ismail bin Sulman. It will probably be renamed "Independence Day"—as much as anything—by the Government source put it "to economise on public holidays". Bahrain observes both Muslim and Christian holidays.

The way to independence has been cleared by the announcement of a federation of six of the seven Trucial States. Bahrain and Qatar have long been on sufficiently unfriendly terms to rule out cooperation between them or agreement over their relative voting strengths in a larger federation. But neither State wished

Bahrain strategy for independence cause for speed

From Alan Smith:
Bahrain, July 26

to be the first to go it alone and be accused of wrecking the chances of union.

When they have not been looking across the Gulf at the thinly disguised Iranian manoeuvring for influence, the Gulf States have been looking over their shoulders at their Arab neighbour, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, and have been feeling equally vulnerable. The King let it be known that he wanted all nine States to form a federation and would withhold his approval of anything less. This view was reiterated to the ruling family in Bahrain in May.

King Faisal—whose views usually emerge only in personal audience—appears, to

have been persuaded to agree to something less than unity in the Gulf. The Kuwait Government, in particular, with a strong wish for a common front among the rich oil-producing sheikhdoms, has been urging the King not to risk chaos in the Gulf by refusing to accept a partial agreement.

The prospect of independence and the broader issues of Gulf and Arab politics do not much interest the majority of Bahrainis themselves, who are more concerned with the domestic politics of this tiny island of refinery and trading post.

The Al-Khalifa family has held the Bahrain islands lightly since seizing them



Sheikh Al-Khalifa, ruler of Bahrain

Rhetoric but little joy for Marxists

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, July 26

Italy's largest Marxist-Leninist group, Lotta Continua, concluded its second national congress last night in Bologna, a political happening marked by a high level of mostly meaningless rhetoric and a low average age level among the 5,000 participants. It was a joyless, pseudo-proletarian

Woodstock, without musical talent. The only decision taken by the congress which bears on future developments in Italy is that the extra-parliamentary movement (which hopes someday to become a party) plans to concentrate its proselytising in the impoverished South. Its plans also include the launching of a daily newspaper; probably in Naples. During last winter's Fascist-led riots in Reggio Calabria, a leader of Lotta Continua ("The struggle goes on") tried to insert himself and his ideas among the Reggini, with no success. Now the Marxist-Leninists are to move out of the factories in Turin and Milan, and out of the universities in the north, for the fertile and always explosive areas in the south.

Lotta Continua chose Bologna for this meeting, paying the city about £700 for the two-day hire of the sports palace, because, other than being geographically central, Bologna is a famous Communist stronghold, the fief of the anti-

Tanker's fate

The fate of the 24,000-ton British tanker Garonne, with 54 crew, is not immediately known after reports that it was stranded directly in the path of Typhoon Nadine off Formosa.

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LORD GEORGE BROWN—The terms negotiated and recommended in this White Paper are in line with the terms we were prepared for. There can be no gainsaying either that while the then Cabinet's final decision was clearly reserved until they saw the outcome, those of us responsible, in my view, would have been bound in honour and in every other way to recommend these terms or something not significantly different unless we, or one of us, had never meant the exercise seriously in the first place.

Britain's future was "inevitably bound up" in an association with Europe, Lord Carrington, the Secretary for Defence, said in the Lords when opening a three-day "take note" debate on the Market White Paper.

He said that, before the Second World War, there was hardly any branch of industry or technology of which we were not in the forefront. That was not the position today.

Britain's present position was not through lack of inventiveness or skill. It was simply that the size of membership of Europe could give us the opportunity to compete with other Great Powers.

"There is great opportunity here for the City of London, but material prosperity is not everything. We could not, as a Government, countenance joining Europe on terms which made circumstances in New Zealand, for example, insupportable."

The terms negotiated for sugar producers and for New Zealand were fair. As an Anglo-Australian he believed that Australia with an expanding and diversifying economy would be in a stronger position if Britain was stronger and not insistent on pursuing a stagnant way.

Of sovereignty, Lord Carrington said: "The national institutions of our friends in Europe have no more been watered down or eroded than have their national characteristics. For more than 20 years we have been a member of NATO with an American Supreme Commander, and in time of war the whole of the BAOB would be under the command of a German general."

He did not expect that our membership of the Community would lead to any dramatic impact or action with regard to defence. It had been agreed that there would be immediate repercussions on our nuclear arrangements. "This is not so. They will remain exactly as they are now."

Defence was excluded from the Treaty of Rome. The North Atlantic Alliance provided the essential background and framework for the defence of Europe.

It might be that closer association with Europe in a Community of Ten might lead to closer collaboration. But it would seem that the foreseeable future, to relate more to collaboration on the production and rationalisation of arms.

"I do not believe that

Europe, or any part of it, in the future should or could seek to acquire a nuclear armory on the scale which the Russians and Americans, and no doubt soon the Chinese, find it necessary to maintain."

He did not think we would wish to afford it or that it would be appropriate. He hoped that Europe would always be united with the United States for its defence against the Communist world.

Lord Shepherd, for the Opposition, said he stood in the middle of the road, deeply uncertain. The advocates of both sides had overstressed their advantages and disadvantages although on balance the Conservative and Labour Parties believed that there were political and economic reasons for joining. Labour peers would be debating the issue during the debate. There would be no restraints on them.

Lord Shepherd spoke of his vision of a united Europe embracing East and West and a Europe united in solving the economic and social problems of the underdeveloped world. The EEC was now clearly an interim arrangement. It was beset by its weaknesses and national interests. An enlarged Community would be a very different organisation; it would become more self-sufficient and more self-reliant. It would be a real risk that it could become inward looking.

Those who supported entry pointed to the dynamic effect on net terms. Our invisible earnings had not only been rising steadily but last year in gross terms amounted to something over £5,000 millions. Those who work in the City have no doubt that the country stands to gain by our entry into the Community.

Mr Barber said this Government had proceeded with negotiations recognising that the common agricultural policy was not negotiable. But we do have the undoubted right to adequate transitional arrangements to enable us to adapt accordingly to the new system.

From 1980, when a ceiling would no longer apply, our payments to the budget would depend on two factors: the size of the total Community budget, and the yield in the nineteenth century of United Kingdom levies and tariffs charged on imports from non-Common Market countries.

"It is frankly impossible at this stage to make useful forecasts on either of these factors."

At present the Community expenditure devoted well over 80 per cent to agricultural support, from which the United Kingdom would get one of the most generous returns. But the future calls on agriculture will almost certainly decrease. Every year one third of a million workers leave agriculture in the Six and the pressure on farm surpluses has eased.

Mr Barber said those who depended on retirement pensions and other social benefits would be protected from any increase in the cost of living as a result of our entry — small though those increases were likely to be.

"These effects will not begin to be felt until the spring or summer of 1973 and this will be exactly the time that we shall be reviewing the purchasing power of National Insurance pensions and other benefits."

The Chancellor said he saw no reason for assuming that the measures the Government took to conform with freedom of capital movements within Europe would result in any substantial new wave of British investment on the Continent.

Discussing "identifiable costs to our balance of payments," Mr Barber said: "To talk as though there is going to be some terrible shock to the

A PART FROM a number of industrialists who see the possibility of further horizons being opened to them, the Rhondda is apparently certain that it is not for Europe. Down here along the narrow valleys of the Rhondda Fach and the Rhondda Fawr, the people remain convinced that they have hardly benefited from regional policies under Labour, let alone the Tories, so why should going into the EEC change all that?

As yet, they have not seen any signs of such a policy emerging from Brussels. Communications in the valleys here are so difficult that Europe seems years away when even Cardiff is more than an hour's run by cumbersome double-decker from Treherbert along tortuous ribbons of tarmac.

Of course, if the views of the two Rhondda MPs accurately reflected feeling in the valleys, the Rhondda would be equally divided on Europe. Mr Elfed Davies, who has sat for Rhondda East since 1959, is in the pro-Market camp, though he has his doubts.

Mr Alec Jones, who narrowly held Rhondda West at the 1967 by-election against the almost irresistible drive of the Welsh Nationalists, is firmly opposed to Europe. Mr Jones's views probably matter most, because the two Rhondda constituencies, totalling 78,000 voters, are to be merged into one large seat at the next election, and Mr Davies will be dropping out.

The issue was decided at a selection conference of the two members two months ago. That present on the occasion said that the Common Market views of Mr Jones and Mr Davies had no bearing on the final outcome. The question was not even broached. What finally clinched matters for Mr Jones, it is said, was his concern for the future.

In a prepared speech, Mr Davies, a member of the miners' union for nearly 30 years, concentrated more on the debt owed by the Rhondda to the coal industry and the men who worked in the pits. Today, where once there were 80 pits only three remain. The grass is turning the tips into soft green mounds above Tonypandy, and the Forestry Commission has planted thousands of trees in the valleys, which hide the scars.

Mr Davies agrees that the majority of his constituents probably oppose entry, though he does not think the issue has been whipped up to a great deal of interest. A signatory of the Guardian advertisement supporting entry, he nevertheless gives the impression of wavering a little. "I'm not exactly happy about the terms," he readily confesses.

At the age of 58 he does not know what will happen to him after the

Economically speaking this operation was a dash for freedom. Although the growing pains inherent in the operation would be considerable "nothing can shake my own conviction that in joining the EEC this country will have at long last discovered its true postwar destiny."

Lord George-Brown said he was speaking again on the subject "partly because of my personal sense of involvement which is very great indeed and partly because other people who are not so keen to expound their view without dragging me into the subject."

Last night, so the newspapers informed me, the television Mr Wilson declared that he was willing to go in on almost any terms, whereas he was in favour

of joining only on the right terms. "I would have said that was both a collection of the most emotive terms you could possibly use about the other party, while, as always, giving himself the benefit of any doubts."

Lord George-Brown said: "On the contrary the other day in the Commons he occupied columns of Hansard with hitherto confidential quotes to show that I made the harsher, the tougher noises on New Zealand."

"Somehow it doesn't seem to me that both these things — an anti-unionist and a pro-unionist — are being put together. It is a bore to be continually putting the record straight on the events of 1967."

"This Government claims to

have played the hand which we prepared for the negotiating table. We must have been pretty good at preparing and they must have stuck awfully close to our brief because it has worked. I think it is exactly as we thought it would."

He wanted to remove any confusion by setting out the steps by which the Labour Government reached its conclusions. The first step was when he and Mr Wilson convinced Ministers in the Cabinet to accede to the Treaty if acceptable and favourable terms could be negotiated.

"It is fair to say that some were never persuaded but we did persuade the Cabinet as a whole, and we did it on both sides of the House. I think the Prime Minister was rather more persuaded by the

economic considerations and by the political considerations."

The effect on Britain's balance of payments on our agricultural policy in terms of overseas expenditure, and other matters were discussed.

The second step was the tour of European capitals concerned and, concurrently, talks with EFTA. We emphasised the serious problems for us. We did not minimise, and we did not trim. We were convinced of the need to pursue this to a successful conclusion and convinced of the apparent willingness of the others to negotiate.

They saw that the trouble some issues were fewer than they had foreseen and that on the really troublesome issues acceptable solutions appeared to be available. "This was a view we jointly formed."

They then jointly put this to their colleagues. After "extensive and exhausting discussions over many, many meetings and more than a few weeks, they jointly recommended and ultimately persuaded the Cabinet, by what had been said, to be a substantial majority, that they should be authorised to table an application to apply unconditionally for entry. This was to be applied unconditionally and not to enter unconditionally."

This was put in Parliament and they were authorised by Parliament "in that enormous vote." They then took the next step to prepare a negotiating brief and this was done by officials presiding at the highest official level, and they were prepared under ministerial guidance all the time.

"This was done at the end of June 1967 and I assert there can be no denying of the joint and collective responsibility of the two Ministers then

valley away from the places into which the Rhondda would like to see the industry. More particularly, it costs a worker £2 a week in fares to travel to the more lucrative jobs outside the valley, thus depriving the Rhondda of some of its social character by helping to break up family life during the week."

The question that is asked, particularly by the unions but also by several industrialists, is what will happen to the smaller home-based industries if Britain joins the EEC. Will not the subsidiaries of many larger companies be wound up and called home to allow the parent to strengthen and expand its market into Europe?

It all boils down to the fact that the Rhondda has nothing for which it can be thankful to the entry of the EEC — not that the Wilson administration bestowed on it all that much favour, either.

Withdrawal of financial inducements to come to places like the Rhondda has made the council cynical, and it

cannot see the position changing once Britain goes into Europe. It has seen hardly any new industry beyond the Mint for several years.

A recent incident has helped to foster anti-market feeling. Iford, the photographic company, had been talking of coming to the Llantrisant area and opening a factory which would have employed 5,000 people — "bale that, and you probably get the right figure," declared Rhondda's clerk sceptically.

Plans seemed to have been well advanced for the past year. Everybody here plays up the point that the scheme flourished while Mr Wilson was still at No. 10. Since then there have been rumours that Iford say that the position is the same as ever.

With unemployment touching 5 per cent — and that does not include the several thousands of people who are ranked as unemployed through what is commonly referred to as the "dust pressing hard for more industry for the valleys."

On principle, it does not much like the idea of the Government's proposed new £40 millions town at Llantrisant, already being sulkily condemned for taking away much of the Rhondda's skilled labour force to man the new Mint.

Llantrisant is at the mouth of the

association, says that Mr Jones was badly mauled by the association recently when he addressed them on the Market.

Admittedly, Mr Poole's firm is in a tenuous steel furniture, which is apparently selling very well in Europe at present. Mr Poole, however, sees no alternative for Britain or the Rhondda.

"We must go into Europe," he said. His association, which numbers the headquarters of the firms in the Rhondda, will be pressing Mr Jones and Mr Davies to seize every opportunity on the Market in the coming months, as well as knocking on the door of the Welsh Office.

Mr Poole looks on the Rhondda as an outsider who sees an area of high unemployment, whose position can only be improved by a greater turnover of work. He criticises the Rhondda for its parochial outlook and says there are many other places in the country which are overlooked by London.

"History shows that Britain has developed because it has not been afraid to go far away to look for markets. Distance has never been a problem for us and it need not be a problem for the Rhondda."

One firm is shouting out loud against the Market. A small, little-known firm employing 30 people claims that its site rent is about to be put up by 420 per cent by the Government. It has been in the Rhondda for more than 20 years and its lease is due for renewal.

One of its directors said that it might have to declare some employees redundant if its site against such a swinging increase went unheeded.

In spite of the decline in the Free Church movement in the locality — 10 churches have closed in the Rhondda in the past 10 years — the pulpits still have some power in the valleys. Even today, many of the churches are still council occupied, the pulpits on Sundays.

At election time, the Tory candidate gaily wends his way to the Conservative club, talks earnestly with the members, who just as earnestly wend their way to the polling booths and vote Labour. The Tories lose his deposit.

As for the Welsh Nationalists in the Rhondda, they are, temporarily at least, a spent force. Mr Vic Davies, a pleasant red-faced lecturer in car engineering who looks more like a gentleman farmer than a teacher, almost gained the Rhondda West seat at the 1967 by-election.

Today, there is not much the Nats can do except to hold anti-market meetings, which they have done in Tonypandy. Mr Davies, with only 150 paid up members in the Rhondda, can only drag behind Mr Jones's coat-tails on this issue.

carrying the major responsibility. There can be no gainsaying that the issues covered in this White Paper are the ones we ourselves identified as being the main issues."

The terms in the White Paper were "not any terms, they are not almost any terms. These are the terms on which we thought would be right and acceptable. One always tries for more but we were prepared for these."

"I can see for myself no reason why if they were right then, they become wrong now. The economy was not weaker then, the balance of payments was not thinner now. I do not believe that vast issues like this can be decided or should be decided on a basis of which party is temporarily in power at a given moment."

Lord Soper (Lab.) said that one of the political issues he was most concerned about was the irreversible entry to the Common Market. He had no comfort whatever in the assumption that proliferation of the super State would itself be a guarantee or an augury of what had been said. The opposite was more likely.

Lord Thornercroft (C.) a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that joining was a matter of faith rather than of figures.

Lord Chorley (Lab.) said the most important thing about recent events had been the way that a large proportion of the Labour Party had ood gone back on what they did.

"It fills me with a sense of shame, even of dishonour, that that should have happened when it looked as if it was going into Europe as a united nation. It has happened because we lack the leadership which we really needed at this crucial point in our history."

Last day of the Commons debate

Barber—farm support burden will decrease

When the Commons began the final day of debate on the Common Market, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber, said: "I think if anybody has asked me a year ago, I would have said that the chances of a successful conclusion to the negotiations were about fifty-fifty."

He paid tribute to the tenacity and skill of Mr Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator. "In certain respects, New Zealand, for instance, has succeeded beyond my expectations."

Mr Barber said that when he himself had been in negotiations after the election, he had emphasised to the Six that a satisfactory financial solution had to be found if Britain were to enter the Community, whatever the terms which have been negotiated are not only fair, but that to join on these terms will be to the great benefit of the British people," he said.

On the basis of the Government's case is that we believe, on the terms that have been negotiated, membership of the Community will bring substantial economic benefits to Britain.

For an industrial nation, the best framework for efficiency and growth was one where there were opportunities for competitive trading. Free of tariff barriers. This would pro-

vide better opportunities for specialisation.

Britain's performance in recent years had been disappointing. With the rate of growth in the past decade it would take us 35 years to double our standard of living. "The Community is doubling its standard of living every 17 years."

Mr Barber continued: "Talk to the Ministers of the Six and one finds they themselves have no doubt whatsoever that the abolition of tariffs and the formulation of a single large market have helped substantially."

"The abolition of tariffs was the trigger of trade expansion between the Six. Entry to the Community could not be regarded simply as a tariff exercise. Change is not simply a technical matter of price relationships but of a new climate for planning, investment, production, and sales in a great new single market approaching 300 million people."

All the major motor industry companies were wholeheartedly supported Britain's entry. They all believed failure to seize this opportunity will gravely damage the prospects of British industry."

It was well known that the City was already a major contributor to our national welfare. This was not only in

net terms. Our invisible earnings had not only been rising steadily but last year in gross terms amounted to something over £5,000 millions.

Those who work in the City have no doubt that the country stands to gain by our entry into the Community."

Mr Barber said this Government had proceeded with negotiations recognising that the common agricultural policy was not negotiable. But we do have the undoubted right to adequate transitional arrangements to enable us to adapt accordingly to the new system."

From 1980, when a ceiling would no longer apply, our payments to the budget would depend on two factors: the size of the total Community budget, and the yield in the nineteenth century of United Kingdom levies and tariffs charged on imports from non-Common Market countries.

"It is frankly impossible at this stage to make useful forecasts on either of these factors."

At present the Community expenditure devoted well over 80 per cent to agricultural support, from which the United Kingdom would get one of the most generous returns. But the future calls on agriculture will almost certainly decrease. Every year one third of a million workers leave agriculture in the Six and the pressure on farm surpluses has eased."

Mr Barber said those who depended on retirement pensions and other social benefits would be protected from any increase in the cost of living as a result of our entry — small though those increases were likely to be.

"These effects will not begin to be felt until the spring or summer of 1973 and this will be exactly the time that we shall be reviewing the purchasing power of National Insurance pensions and other benefits."

The Chancellor said he saw no reason for assuming that the measures the Government took to conform with freedom of capital movements within Europe would result in any substantial new wave of British investment on the Continent.

Discussing "identifiable costs to our balance of payments," Mr Barber said: "To talk as though there is going to be some terrible shock to the

balance of payments is absurd. The terms we are talking about are well within the range of normal swings in the balance of payments."

Mr Denis Healey, intervening, asked for an estimate of the cost to the balance of payments of the common agricultural policy, announced by the Chancellor last week. Mr Healey said the "Economist," which favoured entry, believed the cost of the measures would be £500 millions on the balance of payments.

Mr Barber said he had not read the report, but, without having read it, he would say it was "absolute nonsense."

He continued: "I reject entirely the arguments that the cost of membership will be a burden on the growth of the economy. The costs would accrue gradually from the date of entry."

At a time when Britain was suffering from heavy unemployment, should not he be forgotten that the Six had been extremely successful in maintaining full employment, with the exception of Italy, where there had been special regional problems.

He had never sought to exaggerate the difficulties of staying out of the Market. There would be no catastrophic disaster if we don't join. Life would no doubt continue for quite a time much as at present with fewer changes than if we joined. We would no doubt get some quite comfortable with a slow rate of economic growth, and richer Europe. Our political influence would dwindle and history would pass us by."

Mr Michael Foot, for the Opposition, said that last week during the debate Mr Roy Jenkins had combined qualities of character, intellect, and eloquence, and "I would like to say I honour him for his qualities, however much I may disagree with the course he has recommended."

Mr Foot said the Government should agree to a Select Committee to examine some of the details of the debate. "The status of the National Coal Board and the British Steel Corporation

would have to be altered by legislation if we were to join the Common Market. The House of Commons should examine these matters in detail."

The position of the steel industry was as of much interest as the dairy problems of New Zealand. The Government had said it would not share its love of them and jump in the foaming Tiber. But it was not necessary in order to live peacefully and prosperously with our European neighbours to adopt from them institutions which may well suit them and which they may justifiably think will suit us but which, in fact, have not at all been designed to suit us.

One of the institutions which would have to be altered fundamentally was the House of Commons and Parliament. "If the Government claims that conditions of entry are such that we should diminish the sovereignty of this Parliament I think they should say so quite openly, but I do not think it proper for them to suggest to the people that there is no erosion of sovereignty — of course there will be."

The liberties of people in this country had been better protected than in most other countries. "We don't want these liberties taken from us, particularly by a Government which has not even explained the matter to us."

"You cannot help to build democracy in Europe by undermining it in Britain."

"But I am so little of a Little Englander, I still believe, if you can rebuild it here, and enhance it here, and transform it into what we on this side call socialism, then you can save it everywhere, and that is the proper course for this country."

The debate continued.

Money for asking

A charity yesterday appealed for people to claim money because it cannot give enough away. Alderman Thomas Haughton's fund to help the poor apprentices of Derby has not given away a penny for 20 years. Annual interest of about £200 has been piling up on the money since it was set up in 1729 and the trustees are worried that the Charity Commissioners might soon want to know why

the money has not been used. "Since the 1940s nine trustees have become increasingly amazed by the lack of applicants. It seems that the people who most need the money are reluctant to ask for it," Mr John Boker, clerk to the trustees, said yesterday. "Anyone who needs extra money to see them through their apprenticeship has only to come to our office and fill in an application form."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

ANNOUNCEMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS are accepted for publication on the basis of the following conditions: (1) All announcements must be sent to the Editor, The Guardian, 22, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (2) All announcements must be accompanied by the signature of the person named in the announcement and must be accompanied by the signature of the person named in the announcement.

BIRTHS
FLETCHER.—On July 26, 1971, at 21, St. George's Hospital, London, N.W.1, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fletcher. (Parents' names withheld.)

MARRIAGES
RUCKELSHAU.—On July 24, 1971, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, London, W.C.1, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ruckelshau. (Parents' names withheld.)

DEATHS
FLETCHER.—On July 26, 1971, at 21, St. George's Hospital, London, N.W.1, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fletcher. (Parents' names withheld.)

DEATHS (cont.)
FLETCHER.—On July 26, 1971, at 21, St. George's Hospital, London, N.W.1, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fletcher. (Parents' names withheld.)

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HOME NEWS

The OZ
idea
of love

By JOHN EZARD

"As Mr Justice Philanderer remarked..." began the learned advocate for Mr Richard Neville at the Central Criminal Court yesterday and then stopped.

Oh dear, he apologised to the judge, what an unfortunate slip.

He had really meant to refer the jury to the judgment of Mr Justice Stable in the case of the novel "The Philanderer."

Furthermore, he wore a green sweater in the morning and a yellow T-shirt in the afternoon. Nobody pulled him up because Mr Neville was acting as his own advocate. He closed his self-conducted defence in the "OZ" obscenity trial with an all-day speech which over-rode its little legal difficulties and brought barristers scurrying in from other courts to listen.

"He is good, isn't he?" one barrister said, straightening his wig in the foyer, and if he's talking about sex you'll have to excuse me, I must go in and hear."

Sex, Mr Neville agreed, had been the theme of much of the trial. This has been considering whether the three producers of "OZ" 28 conspired to corrupt public morals. But, after five weeks of early and expert evidence and argument about the issue, Mr Neville rose and asked the jury to recognise it as part of the underground way of life. His speech aimed as high as that of Lord Gardiner, who in the same court almost 10 years ago, convinced the jury that there was a high breathlessness about beauty which cancelled out lust.

Mr Neville recalled that Mr Brian Leary, in a "viciously Victorian" speech for the prosecution, had complained that sex was worshipped in the magazine for its own sake. He had asked why nothing had been heard about love.

"Don't you remember how this movement began," Mr Neville asked the mainly middle-aged jury, "don't you remember the Beatles' song 'All You Need is Love'?" There were no more love around then, that people almost died of an overdose. You don't hear so much about it now because people have become more practical. But it's still there because we must be the wellspring of love, not just a person you root to possess, like a sports car."

He thought Mr Leary had been referring to romantic love—violins, moonlit terraces, requiemed, and E-type Jaguars in the world of Barbara Cartland."

"To reject that sort of love not to reject love at all, but to reject a myth or an image of love which is not only unattainable, but which in the guise of ennobling women actually enslaves them."

"I think that what 'OZ' tries to do, or at least the community which 'OZ' is part of, is to define love broadly, to extend it, to revitalise it, so that it can be a force of release and not one of entrapment."

This expression of love included sexuality. Love and marriage did not necessarily go together, like a horse and carriage. But the passionately believed there was more love in "OZ" than in any of the newspapers the jury (nine men and two women) might have read on their way to court.

Taxi driver
'got £40 for
abortion trip'

By our own Reporter

A taxi driver told the disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council yesterday that he earned up to £40 a time in commission for taking pregnant foreign girls from Heathrow Airport-London to the surgery of a London doctor.

The driver, Mr David Gordon, of Chadwell Heath, Essex, claimed that Dr Willie Townsley preferred him to bring German girls because they usually had more money. At that time it was very difficult for French people to get cash out of the country, he said. "The French girls had between £100 and £200. German girls had considerably more, about £200."

For this reason, Mr Gordon said, he sometimes received as little as £5 for a French girl, and twice his passengers were turned away from Dr Townsley's surgery in Hendon Way, North London. When higher payments—ranging from £20 to £40—were made, he received the money from another taxi driver at Heathrow.

Describing his first trip to Dr Townsley, late in 1969, Mr Gordon said that after taking a foreign girl there he was handed a piece of paper "with numbers, figures, and letters on it."

"I knew why he gave me the piece of paper—it was like a cheque and I would be recompensed," the taxi driver said. "He told me to take it back to Heathrow and someone would contact me. Back at the airport I was approached by someone. He took the paper and gave me £30."

Dr Townsley is charged with serious professional misconduct in that he "instigated, or sanctioned, or knowingly acquiesced in an arrangement to canvass for and effect the introduction of patients to his practice."

Mr Robert Gatehouse, QC, prosecuting for the GMC, said that since the passing of the Abortion Act women from foreign countries had been coming to London for simple, speedy, and legal abortions. For a variety of reasons, many had no introduction to a doctor and therefore approached taxi drivers at Heathrow Airport.

Polys leading a
'social revolution'

Polytechnics and colleges of advanced technology are helping to bring about "a profound and distinctive social revolution," according to a report published yesterday by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

It says that the approach of British technical education to certain subjects has shown up the contribution of universities in Western Europe to be "tentative and inadequate" and has spread higher education to groups previously excluded.

The report, by Tyrell Burgess and John Pratt of the Centre for Institutional Studies, North-east London Polytechnic, is the fifth in a series of case studies.

It points to new self-confidence in the public sector of higher education and says that

the attempt to give publicly-controlled institutions significant autonomy and freedom is the most important innovation in educational government since the foundation of the University Grants Committee at the turn of the century.

"The potential of the new development is even more important. Probably no western European country has yet had to face the demand for mass education which has become a major preoccupation of the United States. It is just possible that, with the creation of the new polytechnics, Britain may have placed itself in a position to begin to do so."

Innovation in Higher Education: Technical Education in the United Kingdom. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, £1.50.

British Medical Association discusses the problems of women in the 1970s

SIR JOHN PEELE, the Queen's gynaecologist, said yesterday that abortion had made many of the emancipated women of 1971 less responsible in their use of the new-found sexual freedom. Pregnancies were being more irresponsibly conceived and healthy foetuses more wantonly destroyed than ever before.

In the 16 to 19 age group last year there had been more cases of gonorrhoea recorded in girls than in boys—a fact which cannot give much satisfaction even to the most ardent feminist.

Sir John was giving his opening address as president-elect to the British Medical Association's annual scientific meeting in Leicester. He said that unplanned pregnancies in women below the age of 18 were clearly declining.

"This is a matter of concern when we consider the health of women of the next generation," he said.

John Windsor at the conference

health of women of the next generation," he said. "Although physical maturity is achieved at puberty and childbearing may become therefore physically free from risk soon after this date, very few children at this age are emotionally mature and prepared for the responsibilities of parenthood. It is doubtful whether childbearing under the age of 18 is really in the best interests of either the individual, the family, or the community at large."

The percentage of births to girls under 20 had been falling steadily since 1964. The 1968 Abortion Act had caused a drop in illegitimate births, but the rate in girls under 16 had actually risen by 200 per cent in the 10 years to 1969. During the last three years the number of terminations carried out on girls in that age group had steadily increased.

He said: "I suspect that many of these young women have found a freedom that they are anxious to exploit, but for the consequences of which they are not prepared to accept full responsibility. The emancipated woman of 1971 has no need to take refuge in pleas of seduction—she is a willing partner in most instances—and unhappily it is a matter of

Girls 'abusing
sex freedom'

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both commonsense and actual experience that the availability of a way out—namely abortion—makes so many less responsible in the use of their new-found sexual freedom."

It was often said that the Pill had done a great deal to emancipate women. "If this is so, how does it come about that 70 per cent of those unmarried girls who seek abortion have used no contraception when they become pregnant? This is not a question of contraceptive failure: it is not a question of contraceptive ignorance; and in many instances it is not a question of contraceptive availability. The reasons are very complex."

For married women, the

way to eliminate excess fertility, with its slow and steady erosion of physical and mental health, had been made clear in our generation. That so many unintended pregnancies occurred reflected a lack of services and facilities, but also a degree of indifference and carelessness that was difficult to comprehend.

He regretted that the Secretary for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, had been reported as saying that the provision of free contraceptive advice would be a gratuitous waste of taxpayers' money. "But I was glad to see that he relaxed this somewhat in his statement to the Family Planning Association last week."

Sir John said: "It is not surprising that gynaecologists as well as general practitioners are getting more and more concerned by the increasing demand that they should recommend and carry out abortions within the Health Service for purely social convenience, and yet are prevented from making contraceptive advice within the Health Service freely available to their patients."

Smear
service
'neglect'

PROFESSOR Hugh McLaren claimed that if the £10 millions a year spent on abortions in private clinics were spent on the cervical smear tests, all carcinoma of the cervix would be prevented; 3,000 deaths a year could be saved.

Funds were not sufficient to mount adequate publicity and the number of tests a year—1.8 million compared with 1.2 million when the service was set up in 1966—was falling off.

In his paper "The Prevention of Cervical Cancer," Prof. McLaren, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at Birmingham University, maintained that 17 million a year should be using the service—every woman of child-bearing age having sex.

"We are not even allowed to charge for the service—they think that would be dreadful—but they are still charging old ladies for their teeth."

Doctors had no motivation to take tests. If they made smear tests on women aged under 25, they were not paid the standard 15s. fee. But that very week, he himself had found a girl aged 17 and her mother whose tests were both positive.

Hormones call the tune

WOMAN'S contrariness is due less to her nature than to her hormones, Dr Sydney Brandon, Reader in Psychiatry at Manchester University, said in his paper "Psychiatric Problems of Women."

Irritability, depression, and lethargy before periods could increase over the years and

persist well past the menopause: but by experimenting with various oral contraceptives containing progesterone, a form of male hormone, the disorders could be prevented. Unsuitable kinds of the pill could cause emotional instability resembling "puerperal blues"—the depression which can follow a birth. Whereas most women report improved

confidence in sexual activity in other there is a distinct decline in sexual interest and possibly increasing frigidity. Beyond puberty almost every index of psychiatric illness showed more women than men. A clear relationship had been shown between menstruation and admission to hospital for acute psychiatric disturbance.

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The electric environment.

Anti-Market vote 'farce'

By our own Reporter

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Prior, is starting his own campaign on Friday to win his sceptical constituents of Lowestoft in favour of the Common Market. An unofficial referendum in the area yesterday showed a majority against British membership.

The Keep Britain Out campaign announced yesterday that the result of a referendum was: Against entry, 16,399; for entry, 8,645—a majority of 7,754 against. But only 25,043—fewer than a third of the 2,320 electorate—voted.

Mr Prior, who claimed at the weekend that some of his constituents were disgusted at this cheap form of propaganda, dashed off the following comment yesterday: "This just confirms what a farce the whole

business has been. Less than one third of the total electorate appears to have replied, even though every effort was made by the organisers to produce a large and adverse vote."

Mr Christopher Freese-Smith, a London solicitor who is chairman of the Keep Britain Out campaign, said after the poll: "I think we have given everyone in the constituency a chance to say whether they want to join the Common Market. If Mr Prior does not now vote against the Market he has only one course open to him—to resign his seat and fight a byelection."

The organisers say that all voters in the constituency received ballot papers, which makes the proportional response appear very low. Mr Prior claimed that he did not receive one, and that some families received the wrong number of slips.

On the other hand, it may not have been wise for Mr Prior to call an exercise to which 23,158 people responded to get for him, and the committee ruled that the alleged conversation was inadmissible.

The hearing resumes today.

Tariff cuts to aid growth

By our Political Correspondent

for Trade, announced the Government's decision yesterday in a written reply to Mr Bernard Braine (C, South-East Essex) who had asked when the Government proposed to act under the arrangements agreed last year in UNCTAD. Parliament will be asked later this year to approve an order and regulations under the Import Duties Act, 1958.

Talks on the need for a preference for developing countries have been going on since 1964. In 1968, UNCTAD passed a resolution supporting non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory tariff preferences in favour of

developing countries to increase their export earnings, promote their industrialisation, and accelerate their economic growth.

Last October the preference-giving countries failed to agree on a uniform scheme of preferences, but decided on individual schemes which each country expected to yield comparable results. The EEC introduced its preference this month. Japan intends to do so next month; Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Austria all aim to introduce their schemes on or before January 1, 1973. US legislation has not yet been submitted to Congress.

Mr Michael Noble, Minister

GLC scheme would end Covent Garden district, says vicar

By MARTIN ADENEY

The public inquiry into the redevelopment of Covent Garden, which has bubbled quietly and rather technically for the past two weeks, yesterday became almost a clash in the merits and demerits of community planning. The Vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the Rev. Austen Williams, gave evidence for the Covent Garden Community, which claims to speak—and speaks loudly—for the residents of the area.

Mr Williams turned the GLC's words about its desire for participation in planning and its descriptions of the area back on itself, by arguing that for all its fine words it had neglected participation and would sweep away the very character of the area the plan was supposedly based on.

In his turn, he was subjected to a vigorous, if fairly correct, counter-attack in cross-examination by Mr John Taylor, who appears as counsel for the GLC. Mr Taylor had set out the community's case: conditions did not exist for the area to be defined as a comprehensive development area; the GLC had merely done a visual survey to establish its obsolescence and layout; it had taken no account of the community itself, or the structural condition of buildings.

It was had planning policy to investigate wholesale redevelopment in an area where an existing vital community would, by the logic of development, be fragmented and destroyed. It provided no answer to traffic. There would, he claimed, be no traffic problem after the end of the market. Much of the GLC's plan, he said, based its rationale on dealing with the traffic problem.

"Underlying the whole of the community's case was the complaint that far from regarding participation of local people as desirable, the GLC had allowed nothing more than minimal participation." Mr Taylor said. Instead of making the area into a comprehensive development area, piecemeal development should be allowed under the control of the GLC and other planning authorities.

\$2M an acre The vicar gave evidence as chairman, since April 1, of the Covent Garden Community. He spoke for a few moments like the classic man-in-the-street. Throughout the period during which the plan had been drawn up, criticism on a broad human, common-sense basis had been dismissed as inadmissible and destructive. "It is as if the layman is trespassing in affairs almost settled by the expert, the technologist, the 'man who knows'," he said.

Williams said land values were worth £2 million an acre here would the interests of people living there be safeguarded? "Above a certain line, determined by fortune and circumstances, people actually live in an area," he said. "Below the line, they are housed, although they may have been there for 80 or 90 years. They are somehow detachable, they can be moved, they can be offered 'alternative housing' in a way that would be impossible above the line."

The planners had written: "We cannot plan for people, only for people." Yet in the case of Covent Garden, this had been totally disregarded," Mr Williams said.

Representatives of the GLC

had failed to attend the inaugural meeting of the community, and in spite of its words it had acted to remove some of the longest-resident people from two buildings behind the Waldorf Hotel, even though planning permission for the hotel extension had not been granted, nor had clearance been sanctioned for a new road.

Mr Williams said it was no longer plausible to isolate the centres of major towns so that they were only for huge prestige hotels, and so-called tourist attractions. This could lead only to a collapse of true community life in cities.

"If the plan were implemented, the famous London district of Covent Garden would very largely cease to exist," he said. The GLC was planning totally to destroy more than two-thirds of an area to produce "a vigorous and interesting environment by day and night, both as a place to live and as a centre for entertainment and cultural activities." He added: "They well know that that is an exact description of the area as it is now."

Cross-examining Mr Williams, Mr Taylor asked if it were true that a high proportion of families in the area shared baths, kitchens and lavatories. Yes, the vicar said, but he had always felt that it did not need a tremendous plan to deal with people decently.

Mr Taylor said he knew of no invitation to the GLC to attend the meeting to which his representatives had not gone. Where was a copy of the invitation? The community's counsel said they had no copy.

He asked Mr Williams whether he gave approval to the kind of thing the community's newspaper said. He replied that he did not yet. But he did agree that the community's campaign was part of the "world-wide struggle against giantism and impersonal good one. The union has, for great opportunity, Mr Williams said, but he did not believe it had been equal to it. As far as rehousing was concerned, "assurances that you are doing your best are not quite enough. Assurances that the Government is doing its best are not quite enough."

All the community wanted was for the GLC to reconsider the plan, for the community to make changes and present a few papers. Where in all the publicity the community had put out was there a single paragraph that said that? Mr Taylor asked.

The community, Mr Williams pointed out, was still fighting a campaign, and before Mr Taylor could say more, the Department of the Environment inspector hearing the inquiry, Mr C. Hilton, told him: "Quite frankly, I think you are wasting your time."

The inquiry continues today.

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Thames unlikely to get Brunel's ship

the cost of preserving or maintaining the ship. Keeping the ship in Bristol — in the dock from which she was launched in 1843 — remains the first choice. Mr Richard Gould-Adams, chairman of the project, said yesterday: "We would decide on a Bristol site."

But such an offer would have to come from Bristol Corporation, and relations with the council have deteriorated since February when the city refused to contribute towards restoration and maintenance.

With Bristol's council leader, Mr Gervas Walker, away on holiday, the corporation adopted a stony attitude yesterday. Mr Bob Wall, deputy leader, said: "We will not change our policy."

Mr Eric Gadd, vice-chairman of the Brunel Society, said the move would be a tragedy. "The ship was built in Bristol and that is where it should stay. There will be a lot of opposition to the move."

John O'Callaghan



A fireman inspects the hole in the roof of the Chelsea College of Science and Technology after an explosion in a Laboratory underneath

Partisan 'sermon' alleged

By our own Reporter

Two Conservative MPs have written to Lord Hill, chairman of the BBC, complaining about a broadcast by the Rev Dr Colin Morris, a Methodist Minister, in which he is alleged to have attacked Western involvement in Vietnam.

They are Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot) and Mr W. Stratton Mills (Belfast North), chairman and secretary of the Conservative Broadcasting and Communications Committee. Their complaint comes nearly four months after a dispute over another of Dr Morris's broadcasts, in which he is alleged to have attacked the Government over the Immigration Bill.

Vietnam claim Dr Morris contributes to the early morning religious radio programme "Thought for the Day." The MPs complain that on July 2 he took up his time with an attack upon Western involvement in Vietnam, and that he declared "the position of comfortable remoteness, Britain connived at the devastation of an entire country."

They add: "As the BBC is obliged by its charter to show impartiality, it would be a courtesy to the listeners of this religious broadcast were they to hear more of God and less of Mammon and of Morris."

The judge said Mr Din told the sessions he had telephoned his solicitors who had said that

Appeal judges order inquiry

The Court of Appeal yesterday

called for an investigation into lawyers' handling of a case described by Lord Justice Sachs as one where the machinery of justice had operated "in so lamentable a way" that further investigations would be required.

The case was that of an Indian, Nasir Mohd Din (27). At the Inner London Sessions last August, Mr Din was fined £40, with £40 costs and banned from driving for six months, for being in charge of a car while unfit through drink and with his blood-alcohol content above the prescribed limit on November 14, 1968.

The Appeal Court yesterday quashed the convictions and ordered the sentences and the order for costs to be set aside. Lord Justice Sachs said that Mr Din — whose address was not given — had contended that another Indian, Mr Iqbal, had been driving the car. On December 18, 1968, Mr Din had been committed for trial at the sessions, when Mr Iqbal was still in this country. But, by one of those circumstances unhappy in the administration of the law, the case had not come on for trial until August 10, 1970. By then Mr Iqbal had returned to India.

Also when Mr Din arrived at sessions, he found no solicitor and barrister to present his case.

The judge said Mr Din told the sessions he had telephoned his solicitors who had said that

Explosion damages college

AN EXPLOSION took place

during an experiment in a laboratory at Chelsea College of Technology yesterday. Firemen were called, but no members of the staff or students were injured.

A lecturer said: "This experiment has been done many times before in exactly the same way and what went wrong this time is something of considerable scientific interest."

The experiment involves a substance called ethylene in a reaction in an organic chemistry experiment linked with the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

A fireman said that some of the fumes, including sulphur dioxide, made the firemen feel sick, and breathing apparatus was used.

Moving house was desertion

A husband moved from

Wiltshire to Cheshire to save his marriage from what he claimed to be "the baleful influence" of his wife's parents and relatives.

But his wife was entitled to refuse to go with him and it was her husband who was in desertion, Mr Justice Rees said in the Divorce Divisional Court yesterday.

The court allowed the wife's appeal against dismissal by local magistrates of her complaints of desertion and neglect to maintain.

Mr Justice Rees said the couple first married in 1948. The wife obtained a divorce, made absolute in July 1969. Two months later they remarried, but the second marriage appeared to last only about three months.

The judge said the case raised the difficult problem on the right of spouses to choose where the home should be. The effect of the magistrates' decision was that the husband had a right to move and that the wife refused to follow she became a deserter.

That was wrong. It was the spouse—in this case the husband—who brought about separation by unreasonable behaviour who was guilty of desertion.

'Revenge' fire killed 4

A man who set fire to the

home of his former landlord as an act of revenge, killing four people, was sentenced to a total of 12 years' imprisonment at Leeds Assizes yesterday.

Mohammed Zeh (30), a foundry worker, of Woodbury Place, Bradford, had pleaded not guilty to four separate charges of murdering Rehmat Khan, aged 70; Mohammed Bashir, 15; Mohammed Azam, 17; and Mohammed Haj, 21; but he pleaded guilty to their manslaughter. His pleas were accepted.

He also pleaded guilty to maliciously setting fire to a house. He was sentenced to concurrent sentences of 12 years' imprisonment on each charge. Mr Justice Hinchcliff told him: "Your act was deliberate and your behaviour was reckless in the extreme."

Mr R. P. Smith, QC, prosecuting, said the house, in Burlington Terrace, Bradford, was owned by Mr Mohammed Aslam and Zeh had formerly been a lodger there. In the early hours of May 20, two police officers noticed that the front door of the house was open. By the time they were able to break down the front door, the inside of the premises was like an inferno.

Plaid Cymru backs valley water plan

By our Correspondent

Proposals by the Central Electricity Generating Board to carry out a pumped storage scheme in the Croesor Valley in Merioneth or at Dolwyddelan in Caernarvonshire, have been supported by Plaid Cymru yesterday.

Mr Dafydd Ellis Thomas, the Plaid Cymru director of policy, speaking at a meeting at Dolwyddelan, said that the development of the Croesor Valley and Dolwyddelan pose a real threat of this kind.

"Land already despoiled and depopulated by the Forestry Commission near Dolwyddelan, and a collection of summer cottages in the Croesor Valley cannot be called living communities. I have no objection to the weekend retreats of affluent middle-classes to provide jobs for some of these 20 per cent of the young people who leave Merioneth every year."

It is, of course, extremely important that reservoirs constructed as part of any hydro-electric schemes should not disrupt existing living communities but none of the schemes at present proposed by the CEB in the Croesor Valley and Dolwyddelan pose any real threat of this kind.

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The CEB had so far been an excellent employer in Merioneth. It had brought higher wages to a county which had one of the lowest incomes a head in Britain. The new schemes in Croesor Valley and

Dolwyddelan would immediately alleviate the high unemployment level among construction workers in Merioneth.

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Churches 'are facing death in 40 years'

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

One of Britain's leading Methodist claims today that the organised Church in this country will have disappeared completely in 40 years if losses in membership and ministers continue.

He is the Rev Dr Kenneth Greet, the new general secretary of the Methodist Conference, who considers the future of the Churches in the magazine of the Methodist Christian citizenship department.

Dr Greet says all are suffering an accelerating decrease in membership. Some were less aware of the real situation than others. The Church of England, for example, had considerable reserves of wealth and residual status to act as a cushion against the harsh blows of reality.

"A dwindling membership means the inevitable closure of churches," he goes on, "and the reduction in the number of priests and ministers. The slump in the number of candidates for ordination in recent years would have been catastrophic had it not been for the parallel reduction in demand."

The elements affecting church attendance were complex and often paradoxical. A Church which was apparently dying was yet in many ways extraordinarily alive.

It was, for example, more deeply aware of, and responsive to, the scandal of poverty than it had ever been before. Many

who seemed to have rejected the Church were deeply interested in religion.

"Some claim to see evidence of a real revival of religious experience in the world of paganism and elsewhere," Dr Greet says. "It is divorced from the Church, it is not dependent on any dogma or credal formulations, and rejects any sort of external authority. But it is real and significant."

Dr Greet says the inescapable question was how the Church was to tackle its missionary tasks. Without mission, the Church would certainly die. There was nothing automatic about its survival.

Negotiations went on for three weeks, during which strike action was threatened. The union's members get £2 a year for every point the cost of living index goes up during three-monthly periods.

Mr Alan Sapper, general

secretary of ACTT, said he thought the agreement was a god one. "The union has, for its part, given way on the subject of a shorter working week and an extra week's holiday a year but we will shortly be resuming discussions with the companies."

A five-point claim has been made on behalf of 286,000 hospital workers. The claim is submitted jointly by the National Union of Public Employees, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the Confederation of Health Service Employees, and the General and

Municipal Workers' Union. They seek:

A "substantial" pay increase; protection against future inflation; equal pay increases for women; a 10 per cent compensatory payment to workers not covered by incentive bonus schemes; three weeks annual holiday and 2½ extra days public holidays.

The National Union of Public Employees said the pay protection clause meant that employers would pay a sum to workers to compensate for any rise in the cost of living.

Cost of living pay deal

The Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians

yesterday accepted a pay rise of 8 per cent for its 3,000 members working in Independent Television. The agreement also provides for a "substantial" bonus to offset increases in the cost of living.

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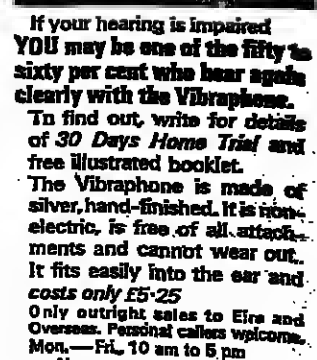
Aqueduct will be hidden

By MICHAEL MORRIS

Local authorities and amenity bodies are not expected to raise strong objections to a proposal by Manchester Corporation to build in the Lake District an aqueduct 10 miles long, and costing £4.5 million. The proposed aqueduct, in the form of a tunnel and pipeline, will be completely underground and the corporation will not be taking more water from Haweswater than has already been authorised.

Under the scheme an extra 19 million gallons a day will be transferred to the corporation's new treatment works at Watchgate, near Kendal, which are now nearing completion. After passing under land owned by the city at Haweswater the aqueduct will generally follow the line of the A6 Ship road, and cost £4.5 million. The proposed aqueduct, in the form of a tunnel and pipeline, will be completely underground and the corporation will not be taking more water from Haweswater than has already been authorised.

Yesterday a spokesman for the Lake District Planning Board said he could not comment until the report had been considered. But Mr Geoffrey Berry, secretary of The Friends of the Lake District, said the Shap route would certainly be the least damaging of the five routes proposed for the pipeline.



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THOMAS WISEMAN

The example of Gorky's 'Enemies' may seem enticing to those who dream of revolution and literature combined. For a moment the old established incompatibility of propaganda and art may seem to be refuted. For 'Enemies' is a real play, it is recognisably a work of artistic creation. Is it possible to write for political ends and produce art?

AS GEORGE STEINER has pointed out, to shoot a man because you disagree with the way he practises his art is a sinister kind of compliment, but a compliment none the less. Russian communism has a particular attitude for such flatteries, but the previous regime was a dab hand, too, at doing to writers the honour of hating them. One way or another, the Tsarist secret police and the NKVD have been central to the Russian literary tradition. As a result, the practice of literature in that part of the world has to it an enticing quality of derring-do. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of a sudden liability to execution, assassination or exile in Siberia, there is something positively enticing to the Western novelist about being taken that way. The word is action. The outcome of a fiction is of consequence to the State. The intricacies of language are a matter for the police, as well as the critic and academic. The novelist is particularly vulnerable to such a sense of importance, living as he does to a world of non-action, plagued by the reversibility of everything he does. That words should also constitute action, bring about tangible consequences, has a perverse allure to one who normally confronts nothing but himself.

Part of the pull towards being engulfed is of affecting events, of riding oneself of the writer's passive rôle of observer. There is this desire to act.

There is the wish to give words a force, a dangerousness, the ability to inflame, to move, to destroy. The writer as revolutionary is the seductive model of such aspirations. There lurks a man of action in every artist; but ideally he should continue to lurk. For the trap that awaits every artist who wishes to influence events, who experiences the allure of the word as deed, is that he becomes a propagandist. Everybody agrees that that's bad. On the other hand, being engaged is good. The question is where does the one end and the other begin.

Gorky is interesting in this respect. He spanned the Tsarist and Soviet regimes and ran foul of both. The Tsarist police kept him under constant surveillance, imprisoned him at one point, and refused to allow the performance of his 1906 play, "Enemies." They considered it revolutionary, a call to the workers to rise up against their class enemy. The play was not performed until after the Revolution, not until 1932. But Gorky did not make an easy accommodation with the Soviet regime that eventually enshrined him as a national institution, and also, it is strongly suspected, had him murdered.

Here was a writer with a strong taste for action, certainly involved in the extent of quarrelling with Lenin—and writing with an evident desire to affect events. Yet he was never really a propagandist. This becomes clear from the production of his

ostensibly propagandist play "Enemies," at the Aldwych.

The brilliance of the production by David Jones lies in the way he has extracted the latent content of the play from its revolutionary trappings. On the surface the play adheres to the very simple format of most Russian revolutionary writing: the human predicament is represented as a struggle between naturally and permanently antagonistic forces—the workers and the bourgeoisie. The workers are represented as strong, vital, and dignified while the boss class is depicted in the final stages of disintegration.

The factory owner is a long-standing cuckold who whips himself up into a nervous fever of exultancy at the prospect of closing down his factory so as to teach the workers a lesson. His partner is of a more liberal disposition, but his liberalism is a kind of laziness, the easiest way out. The brother is a drunkard and wastrel and suicide, a supreme exemplar of the Russian capacity for endless self-disgust. There is an uncle, a retired general, in premature second childhood, playing games of soldiers with his batman. Only the pubescent piece, in an ecstasy of idealism and curiosity about the world, is depicted as being capable of becoming free of the immutable pattern of her class.

On the surface, a propagandist play, apparently written from an impulse to change society, to produce

revolution. The year before he wrote it Gorky had been involved in the uprising of "Bloody Sunday" when workers and their families demonstrated before the Winter Palace were massacred. He was himself arrested as a result of his involvement with those events. Later, while in Capri, he organised a Revolutionary Workers' School.

The example may seem enticing to those who dream of revolution and literature combined. For a moment the old-established incompatibility of propaganda and art may seem to be refuted. For "Enemies" is a real play, it is recognisably a work of artistic creation. Is it then possible to write for political ends and produce art?

Seeing "Enemies" as David Jones has dug it out of its historic mould, it is possible to make out the play that Gorky must have thought he was writing, that the Tsarist police were banning, and that the Moscow Arts Theatre no doubt performed in 1932: and this play must have been a terrible bore. What is fascinating is the discovery that inside the propaganda piece there lies the present play, the real play, which is what is to be seen at the Aldwych.

The particular political and revolutionary struggle in which the play was meant to play a part is now no longer to be seen in the simplistic terms in which the dramatist had presented it;

if the play's value were dependent on the correctness of its political thesis about the class struggle, it would have nothing to offer audiences today.

Taken literally, the way it was presumably taken originally, it now would seem a rather silly play, full of caricatures and absurdly over-simplified notions. The astonishing thing is that behind this manifest play there was all along another one, and this other play was not about revolution at all but about people living in various states of self-delusion that they continually seek to make against the "broods of reality." By a sudden shift from the top layer of meaning to the next layer down, the awareness grows that they are all talking of other things, of things in their inner worlds, which have somehow got confused with certain dimly perceived events in the outer world.

It is a case of a propaganda piece that isn't and I would suggest that is the reason why it still works today. Its propaganda form was the iconography of the day, and in no way essential to it.

This particular understanding of the play suggests something of the essential difference between propaganda and art (which sometimes can be briefly rephrased as follows): what an author wants us to feel is almost always propaganda. The real play and the story are always the hidden play and the hidden story. A propaganda piece is defined by the fact that it has no hidden story, but is always all there

in full view. Believability is its seductive mask; if you cut that away and there is nothing else there, if it can mean one thing only and not a dozen things, if it is deceptively clear, unambiguously assertive, be sure it is propaganda.

In fact, I would propose wariness of the plausible and sympathy for the unbelievable. Let us not speak so approvingly of believable characters, situations, times—all that smacks of propaganda even when no particular cause is being espoused, for propaganda in art is everything that seeks to be sure of the outcome, that strives for a definite and pre-determined effect (it is the same in politics too); creativity arises in a context of uncertainty.

In the case of "Enemies" the wholly unpredictable element is that there should have been this other play inside it, a play of character and feeling rather than revolution and ideology. Out of this comes a point to which I am somewhat attached: that author should not be expected to know what they are doing, they are often doing something else.

As for those who say they know what they are doing, they are neither to be believed nor trusted. Either they are propagandists and thus want their words to change the world, an activity that should be left to the ghost writers of the NKVD, or they are whistling in the dark.

IN RUSSIA, whatever else they may laugh at, they take their circus seriously, and especially their clowns. Enough so for Khrushchev to rebuke the lot of them for lack of bite in their social satire. Enough so for the State not only to subsidise but to finance training through the State Circus School to final performances all over the country. The circus in Russia is not only for children but as much for adults. Children, in fact, aren't allowed into evening shows, and clowns are not, like here, as often as not the scree-ends of bread for the meat of the sandwich but reach their position only after a rigorous training in juggling, tight-rope, miming, and the other circus skills. Clowns are at the peak, out the base of the pyramid: they have their own acts in which they have developed their rôle beyond anything we know here.

What we think of as clowning — our paralytic or idiot scapegoat who, kicked and guffawed, relieves our fears — has been consciously and decisively rejected for what seem to be almost moral reasons. "I do not protect myself on physical defects and deformities," declared Karandash, Popov's master. "My hero is an ordinary man, healthy, smiling." The aim was realism, directed outwards. Popov himself quickly understood and followed this lead. "Buffoonery deprived the clown of his chance of expressing in the ring what was going on outside that ring, in the world." But where the trend was towards realism, the laughs still depended on weaknesses — laziness, greediness. Popov tried to go one step further, to create "a positive character" with the laughs depending on understanding the absurdity of his situation.

And here, in Manchester's Belle Vue ring, the clang of bells, the shuffling parade of clowns. Popov's brief and strident over the mike is all that is needed to introduce a man acclaimed not only as a great clown, but the greatest. You wait, suspended, ready to ache with laughter. He comes running, scuttling into the ring, black suit, striped trousers, checked shirt, and his chequered cap in hand, waving cane, cap on cane, bowing. Applause — already he is retreating, but the cane hooks on to a washing line and he's caught. Now he's a dense, bulky, stunted little man, wildly lurching, veering with hopeless loss of dignity to keep upright. And succeeding. You smile. Then — he's gone. You're puzzled, and there's rarely a ripple of laughs. But it's early and there's time to warm up.

On again, ruddy and grotesque in a tutu; this time not en act but a play develops. Over-the-top, romantic, a dork doubled lover offers him roses. The tutu accepts them graciously but finds the roses are stinging, stamps them to shreds on the floor. More gifts of roses are stamped in turn — until a bullet creeps slowly, so slowly, on a string from gun to heart. Death, and with it, a grave-digger's spade. Slow smiles. And back again, ordinary, a little man, with a picnic lunch. Insignificant, he makes for a spot of light, of warmth: to eat and rest. He sits in the spot, takes out his milk — the spot's gone. Up again. Frustrated again. Up again. Frustrated again. And off. You silver a smile, cut close to the bone.

What kind of clown, what kind of man is this? You go to find out.

The reek of dung is acid along the dusty, echoing vaults behind the ring.

Not in front of the children

Merete Bates interviews the Russian master clown, Popov, who in Russia is taken very seriously indeed

pictures of Popov by Robert Smithies



Following the weak, yellow electric cleaners, past a row of uniformed cleaners for all the world like prisoners, stood waiting with their brooms, you go through swing doors and under a notice "No Smoking" in black English, and beneath in red Russian print. The black wall corridor is painted dirty yellow and leads from dressing room to the ring. A couple of bears, sunk against the wall, paw their long snouts. You steer clear, remembering the sudden rough tussle between the clown and the giant in the ring, head thrust back, muscles swelling, trying to smooth the incident out unnoticeably for the audience.

You pass acrobats pacing, stretching. flexing necks, restless as if in a quiet



St Vitus's dance. You reach — finally a door to a disused bar. The clown, Oleg Popov, somehow shrunk small and quiet in his shirtsleeves, sat on a hard-backed chair, head sunk on one arm, the other arm with his cane. The bar is like a waiting room in which he's pinned between continual shows by his interpreter with a fixed, officious smile and the press hovering hungry for copy. "Star," "press," "international relations" seen there already written in big letters, inevitably fixing, pre-determining what was said. Worse, the language glug slowing, sloughing the flow and sense of questions. Elusive, defensive, staccato: the words filtering through.

"I've heard five different versions of

how you first became a clown, all different — could you tell me the right one?"

"You invent the sixth," Popov cuts in, sick of telling how he became a clown. Eyes a stone-blue blank, fingering the mike of the tape-recorder as if at any minute he'd renege, as if he'd in turn play the part of press.

The press, relatively human, desperate, tries to cut through the glassy questions. "Isn't it very hard work? I mean, don't you ever feel tense or depressed when you have to go into the ring? And still have to be funny?"

Popov is now attentive. "Yes, it's hard work. But if you love your job and your whole heart is in it, it's not so difficult. You're not tense or depressed in life but on stage you're different." He nodded at the photographer. "You may feel depressed but you still click your camera." Silence. "Any more questions?" There was nothing for it but to take your turn. You occupy the press chair.

Now he was posing for the photographer. Grimacing as expected with swift, facile ease, yet making his part as slapstick idiot with blank, dead eyes.

"He puts slapstick into his acts over here because he's used to it," says the interpreter, her voice conciliating. He comes to sit down again. There's music in the distance, warning up for the next show. Time is truncated.

Plump for one, big question. His aim was to create "a positive character," he's known as the sunny clown, did he feel this limited him?

The interpreter cut in. "Only over here, in Russia he's not known as the sunny clown."

"But he says he is in his book..."

Protests are useless. Try again.

"A clown is outside society — the old type, like Shakespeare's fool in King Lear, is outside. He can reflect the whole of society, bad as well as good."

"That was Shakespeare." Popov bows to the master. Today we are different. We're modern clowns. Popov still misunderstands.

"But what about the bad? Does he want to show what is bad as well as good in society?"

At last, you get through. "It is good to show society." His hands spread out. "It is good a clown reflects society. In Russia I have a show called 'Healing with laughter.' It is satirical. The idea came to me when 'I was in hospital. In the ring the patients file past me — there is one suffering from a split personality. I cut him in half. That is one example. But the show needs words. Here, we can't speak English. So I have to restrict myself to mime."

"No more complicated questions." A plea, or directive, from the interpreter.

Popov is standing, embracing, shaking hands with a beaming visitor. Streams of Russian. The circus director from Munich, says the interpreter, helpful. Popov comes back: "Any more questions?" You shake your head. For the first time his eyes soften. "Are you sure?" Shake your head again. He smiles, relieved. The pressure is off.

The show is beginning again. He passes up and down the corridor, one costume after the other. And a look passes between you acute, aware: two fools met but unable to talk.

review

GLYNDEBOURNE

Edward Greenfield

Ariadne

NOW NEARING the end of its season, the Glyndebourne Company confidently keeps up the cracking pace of its production of Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos*. The conducting of Aldo Ceccato may lack sparkle — strange from a conductor who is so imaginative in other music — but the teamwork makes up for that in the best Glyndebourne tradition and Sylvia Geszty's performance as Ariadne remains a joy. In John Cox's *Commedia dell'Arte* characters are for once genuinely funny.

For the final performances of the season — and for the Glyndebourne Touring Company's six performances in September — there are two important cast changes bringing fresh young singers into the roles of the Composer and Bacchus. It says something for Della Wallis's voice that the more taxing passages in the composer's part helped to improve the quality. The invocation to "Ein heiliges Kunst" had the voice soaring confidently, where earlier it had become tight on top. The new Bacchus was the Canadian tenor, Wilmer Neufeld, another young singer with potential plainly in reserve. This was a big voice that should somehow have focused better. Maybe the dry acoustic of Glyndebourne was hampering him.

BRISTOL ART

Bryn Richards

Tom Phillips

THE OLD categories of painter, poet, musician — and even critic, become in some instances blurred and confused. The work of Tom Phillips, showing at the Arncliffe Gallery, Bristol, until August 11, consists certainly of colours on surfaces, but his intentions cannot be positively identified as pictorial or poetic or musical or critical. Appreciation of his work seems remarkably easy, explanation, perversely difficult. References to other man's work and to earlier periods of painting abound, but these are not influences so much as critical commentaries. Influence, in Phillips's work does not come from individuals or styles, but from the general climate of twentieth-century creativity.

Work of this kind is inevitably varied and cannot be described in a tidy, linear way. The works which provide the easiest point of departure are those in which words are used as formal units, marching over each other, overlapping, destroying and confounding identity as meaning, and becoming just form: but only becoming. Words, once written, however mutilated, have an astonishing power of survival. "The Message Digests Itself" is a self-explanatory example, and to emphasise the change from meaning to shape, Phillips produces three versions, each using a different, and obviously tasteful, colour system.

In the series of gouaches and prints which come from the artist's book "A Humantime," words are isolated from their context in the page of a printed book and given a new significance. Phillips made a random purchase of a very cheap, second-hand book — it happened to be "A Human Document," an 1892 novel by W. H. Mallock. Pages of this book have been painted over or printed on to form huddles, dribbles and fractures of words which acquire the intensity of poetry.

Other work in this exhibition derives from Phillips's interest in postcards. A small, unconsidered part of a photographically based postcard, painted to



Sylvia Geszty: Glyndebourne

e larger scale and framed, takes on a significance that the original never possessed, and enlarged still further, becomes an abstract arrangement of form and colour. In the simplest terms, Phillips is concerned with the discovery of a heightened meaning, of romance, emotion and formal balance in material usually dismissed as banal.

BIRMINGHAM ART

Myfanwy Kitchen

Bob Knee

BOB KNEE thinks about man's progress and man's detritus swamping nature. His arrangement of his compositions and his own peculiar style emphasise a very matter of fact point of view, meditative rather than emotional. He often uses what could be considered a particular incident, but it always represents something much more general. He sees things photographically, but he is very selective in what he draws. This selectiveness gives meaning to his imagery and leaves a lot of space to make a strong composition out of his grey and white.

His drawings are all in pencil, which he uses neatly and precisely, giving shading coming abruptly to a well-defined silhouette edge. He paints flatly in thin greys and whites put on with an airbrush. His few large paintings are all variations on the same subject matter: reflections, seen looking down into a pool, and the thing reflected is always a man standing under the branches of a tree. The man and tree image mix together in a hard-edged pattern made from the broken reflections on the surface of the water. Knee senses in an almost poetic way the anxieties which many people feel and is working at his way of expressing it very methodically.

SADLER'S WELLS

Philip Hope-Wallace

William Tell

STUDENTS of the London Opera Centre at old Sadler's Wells on Saturday and Friday nights did a grand job, economical but effective with Rossini's grandest of grand French operas, "William Tell," the missing link of operatic history which bridges the world of Der Freischütz to Tannhäuser. Without the glorious last ten minutes of this opera when Tell leaps ashore, rifle Gessler drowns, the mist rises and the Alpine glory is revealed, the whole affair is a happy going) we should never have had Wagner's Rheingold. It's a cinch. It had me shouting.

There is much else to lift the heart: Mathilde's neat Meyerbeerish cavatina with its echo of distant thunder to space the verses, and Arnold's horn trumpets. Anne Conoley and Stuart Kale did the necessary (planned) for singers like Falcon and Norrit and not shirkable, if you know what I mean.

Bernard Lyon was the harpist hero on Friday and his "Rest Immovable" ("Stand still or else, while I shoot that apple off your head") was not any less affecting for already slid off sonny's wretched apple having been put on again and skillfully split — do they do that trick? A mouse-sprink perhaps? Anne Wilkins' sprightly mother Hedwig's distress was very enjoyable. House packed.

In Roy Hattersley's article on Saturday a paragraph was omitted so some of the writings of Lord Salazar appeared to be attributed to Roseberry.

A SPECTACULAR NEW DON new records reviewed by Edward Greenfield

EVER SINCE May 1958, when Vivaldi's spectacular production of "Don Carlo" proved that here is a Verdi masterpiece, no flawed monster, we have badly needed a recording to match that achievement. Christoff and Gobbi on the early HMV set gave peerless performances as Philip and Rodrigo, but the other principals were poor. The Decca set of five years ago had no such flaws in the cast, and the complete five-set text of 1956 was used. But Soli's direction was too tense. The total experience was less than the sum of the parts.

Now HMV has persuaded the original conductor of 1958, Carlo Maria Giulini, to record the work, using (like the Decca set) the Covent Garden Chorus and Orchestra, and an equally star-studded cast, headed by Montserrat Caballé, Plácido Domingo, Sherrill Milnes, and Ruggero Raimondi (HMV Angel SLS 956—four discs). It is amaz-

ing what a difference Giulini's direction makes, more flowing, more affectionately phrased than Soli's with the same players. Take an obvious instance where the Decca singer is marginally preferable, Nicolai Ghiaurov compared with Ruggero Raimondi as King Philip: Giulini's handling of the atmospheric introduction to the great monologue "Ella giammai m'amo" ensures that the total result is more expressive, more riveting in spite of the less powerful singing. Even the great junketing music for the Auto da fe scene of Act 3 has extra joy in it, thanks to a slightly easier tempo and a spring to the rhythm.

I mentioned Ghiaurov being more striking than Raimondi in the rôle of Philip, and the Decca inquisitor, Martti Talvela, is similarly more characterful than Giovanni Foulds, but otherwise the new cast is marginally sludged cast, headed by Montserrat Caballé gives one of her most moving

performances on record to date. At first she sounds less than passionate, but once Elisabeth has become Queen, Caballé's natural dignity, her refusal to overplay, makes for the most intense realism. Her hidden agony as she faces her beloved Carlo and cannot open her mind is superbly conveyed. Only the great Act 5 aria "Tu che le rancie" brings a slight disappointment — Tebaldi on Decca is more heroic at that point—but even there the half-tones are ravishing.

Shirley Verrett as Eboli is even more formidable than Bunbury on Decca ("O don fatale" magnificently expressive); Plácido Domingo as Carlo sings just as intelligently as Carlo Bergonzi on Decca and is fresher and more passionate besides; Sherrill Milnes is not always so careful over word-meaning as Fischer-Dieskau, but the style is much more warmly idiomatic. He does not approach Gobbi in Rodrigo's Death Scene, but then no

one has. Finally the recording is more attractively atmospheric than the Decca. Thanks to that as well as to Giulini's sparkling conducting, the grand scene of Act 1 vividly conjures up memories of Covent Garden's glorious spectacle. At last a version worthy of a great masterpiece.

HMV's other operatic issue is a rarity: Vaughan Williams's intense setting of Synge's one-act play "Riders to the Sea" coupled with the equally rare and beautiful Magnificat on a single disc (HMV ASD 2698). Both works given Helen Watts scope for some of the greatest singing we have heard from her on record.

As Maurya in the opera she is admirably supported by Norma Burrows, Margaret Price and Benjamin Luxon. Meredith Davies draws excellent playing from the Orchestra Nova of London: a valuable and beautiful issue not just for Vaughan Williams devotees.

July 27, 1971

FASHION GUARDIAN

PARIS AUTUMN COLLECTIONS 1971



A BAS TO TARTS AND CHERRIES by Alison Adburgham
photographs: Chris Moore sketches: May Routh

THE TUMULTUOUS clapping and bravos at the end of St Laurent's presentation were well deserved, for in many ways it was a brilliant collection. But there was also an element of relief in that applause—relief that he has abandoned the tarty forties look that he perpetrated last season, and that has had such a distressing influence on the cheap ready-to-wear and accessory trades. This autumn's collection is purged of all those artificial flowers and clusters of plastic cherries, of all the waisted blazers and worsted jackets that were worn so defiantly and distastefully over print silk dresses. In short, the look has been devulgarised.

There is a follow through, of course, of the forties look—no designer is so inconsistent as completely to change course in mid-stream. And observing this follow through, one has to admit he may have been justified in that previous collection, perhaps, in shocking us into new thinking—and new looking. Now we are conditioned to accept broad padded shoulders, broad pointed lapels, fitted jackets—and are only thankful that they are not quite so broad, not quite so pointed, nor quite so fitted as last time. We are relieved that his skirts have dropped from above the knee to just about two inches below. This is an elegant length that is expected to be retained all through the collection. And we were enchanted by some of the most beautiful coats that have appeared in any years—for coats in which St Laurent contrives a broad, bulky look, with softness.

Fullness falls from a broad shoulder yoke into an inscribed waist band; fullness flows gently from this waist band to the hem. The same width with soft fullness is shown in belted shirt jackets that go over wide pants—sometimes in velvet, sometimes velvet, sometimes fur. And once again the fullness is repeated in a shape that St Laurent calls the blouse-chemise. It is rather like a painter's smock and he makes it in various fabrics, including velvet. They are worn over wide pants without turn-ups. St Laurent is also doing quite classic, long jacketed suits, sometimes belted, in tweeds that look as though they came from Donegal. In these suits, the below the knee skirts are flared giving a belting effect.

For cocktail time there were pleated tartan skirts with velvet jackets (cocktail time at Balmoral?) and these were worn over see-through, chiffon blouses—much too see-through for the Highlands. Also there were velvet "smokings" of dinner suits, usually with satin blouses—extremely smart, if slightly hutch. In contrast to these were any number of late Victorian evening dresses, with leg-of-lamb sleeves, with tightly fitted bodices, and many tiered skirts with little frills. In taffeta they were romantic and reminiscent of the Henry James period. These must be seen as compensators for the masculine flavour of the "smokings." As to accessories: St Laurent has no big hats at all, only tight tea cosy caps and velvet tam o' shanters. Hair is in long page-boy hobs with hair

slides. Shoulder bags exactly like school satchels; stockings sheer and dark and seamed; shoes with straight high heels, and various kinds of ankle straps. Hardly any boots.

CHRISTIAN DIOR'S collection, coming on the same day, presented a tremendous contrast. The highlight came with the evening dresses which were very beautiful, and the evening coats, and furs, which had high grama in the true Dior tradition. Marc Boban, Dior's designer, introduced a collection in the programme with this explanation of his intention. He was presenting, he said, "an intentionally 'elegant' fashion, renewing the values and importance of haute couture by combining up-to-dateness and refinement, thanks to the selection of fabrics and colours, atelier works and details of cut, which together enhance couture techniques."

And yes, it was certainly all there—a tour de force of technique, haute couture in the true sense of the term, and a pleasure to watch for that very reason. But they were establishment clothes, with no exciting new look. The points that emerged are points of detail rather than points that could lead to a trend. Like Saint Laurent, Dior included many suits—and perhaps the return of the longer-jacketed, belted suit is something to write about. There were very few trouser suits, but what trousers there were were wide with turnups. Some black velvet evening pant suits with satin blouses were most desirable. Tweed or wool coats were fitted at the top and often flared out gently to the hem; often they went over silk or chiffon dresses in toning colours. For evening, as Saint Laurent, there is a return of taffeta—a fabric that has been out of fashion since the Fifties. The delicious rustling sound of silk taffeta as the models walked, was reminiscent of years ago.

PHILIPPE VENET showed a very charming, young-looking collection. He has improved upon the cape-coat he showed last season, making them more slender, closer fitted bodywise, with more movement to the cape. Other tweed outfits featured long suede waistcoats, waistcoats with a difference. Belted, and with wide epaulettes, almost wide enough to be called cap sleeves, they had a much less casual look than suede waistcoats usually have—more urban, neat and towny. There were also side-fastening cropped jackets over dresses or with skirts just on the knee, pleated or slightly flared. One way and another, the day clothes in this collection are just what has been lacking in recent years—young but elegant clothes that could take ten years off the look of older women. It is good news that four of the models will be available in England at the end of September. Line by line copies will be at Harrods, Debenhams & Freebody, Dickens & Jones, and Selfridges. They include the coat and pant suit in our picture.



St Laurent: red wool coat



Dior: long jacket suit

LOUIS FERAUD (left, showing today): coat in pure white wool worsted cloth, with appliqué stripes of black glacé kid and brown suede; border of black fox. Black fox hat; thick black stockings. Bottom, left to right:

CHRISTIAN DIOR: pink crepe dress with damask rose pattern; soft tucking above and below the ribbon belt at natural waist. Long scarf tied at back. Worn with pink stockings and pink satin shoes, it is one of a group of very feminine dresses in sweat-pea colours.

PIERRE CARDIN: pointed tunic-cloak over pants in brown, grey and white wool tweed; black wool knitted sweater and jersey cap. A model from the Cardin collection which will be shown today.

PHILIPPE VENET: slim-fitting tailored coat, in pure wool tapestry tweed, red, black, and white design, with black braid edging; worn over red wool tunic pants suit.

CHRISTIAN DIOR: beige poplin raincoat, with wolf fur collar and wolf trimming to zipped cuffs.



SADLER'S WELLS

Chloé Hops-Wallace

William Tell

BIRMINGHAM ART

Myfany Kitchen

Bob Knee

Losses and gains in Europe: the rival statements

The House of Commons has now debated the Common Market for four days. Readers who still want to make up their own minds may find these texts useful. The Guardian's position has already been made plain.

Growth and markets

The essence of the economic case for going in is the belief that it will increase our rate of growth and, therefore, the amount of resources available to us as a nation and that this will substantially out-balance any additional payments either way that we have to make. Provided this Government and their successors handle the management of the economy sensibly during the transitional period and beyond, the dynamic argument—the dynamic argument about how we shall grow faster if we go in—is, in my view, not nearly as crude as it is sometimes assumed by those who reject it. . . . Each of the countries forming the Community secured a marked improvement in its competitive export position as a result of going in. It means that the prospect of growth led by investment and exports, which has eluded us for so long, would and could be opened up to us.—*Mr Roy Jenkins, July 22.*

Let the House, if not the Government, look at the real facts. First, the effect on this country of joining the EEC is bound to be totally different from the effect on the Six, for the following reasons. Before joining, the Six were already following dear food policies and did not have to force up their living costs and their industrial costs as a result. Secondly, they had not already created a free or semi-free trade area, as we had already done in the case of EFTA and the Commonwealth, which they would have to sacrifice. Thirdly, they were already doing a major part of their trade with one another, whereas we are doing twice as much trade with EFTA and the Commonwealth preference area together as we are with the EEC. Fourthly, the Kennedy Round had not then, in 1958, reduced the tariffs round the Six to the present low level of 7½ or 8 per cent. There is no evidence that growth in the Six has been increased by signing the Rome Treaty.—*Mr Douglas Jay, July 22.*

Europe and the world

I want to see the maintenance of Atlantic ties, but upon the basis of a far more equal partnership between America and her European allies. I want to see Germany ever more firmly anchored into the democratic community. I want to see a relaxation of tension between East and West and a balanced reduction of arms in the centre of Europe. I want Europe, as a rich and relatively fortunate continent, to be responsive to the needs of the poorer world. As China takes her full place as the third of the Super-Powers, I want to avoid a world in which the Super-Powers and no one else decide everything for themselves. I want the age-old rivalry between France and Germany which has so bedevilled Europe for a generation or more to remain firmly buried, but not replaced by an alliance of hostility to ourselves. We also want the ability to exercise an influence in the world, for good as we hope, perhaps more in keeping with our history than our size. We must all make our judgments, but every one of these aims will be assisted, in my view, by the enlargement of the Community, just as every one of them is in danger of being impeded if we remain outside.—*Mr Roy Jenkins, July 22.*

Many of us believe in the Commonwealth because we see it as an example of a multi-racial community which plays an important part in the world. One has only to look at the trade figures for Commonwealth exports revealed in the Press today. That also is a noble concept. I reject the idea of a regional grouping, which may want a separate foreign policy, a separate defence organisation and a separate atomic bomb. This is not the way to create understanding as between West and East Europe. We must get on with the Soviet Union. We must get on with those countries which have different political systems. We must have good relations with the United States. I do not accept this concept of a Third or European Power grouping. People who take my point of view are international in outlook. We welcome new initiatives on a larger scale. We welcome the recent initiative of the United States with China. We believe in one world and that the underdeveloped countries should have priority.—*Mr Fred Peart, July 23.*

Once we have an enlarged Community and a common foreign policy then the prospects for understanding between the two halves of Europe will be that much greater. The decision which we are called upon to take on this great matter in the autumn is not simply a decision about our own prosperity. It is also a decision whether we should join with others in working out a European policy which would give Europe an effective voice in these overwhelming developments which vitally affect her future.—*The Prime Minister, July 21.*

Let no one suggest that, because I do not

want to accept the conditions of the Common Market, I am not an internationalist and that I do not believe in the international solidarity of the working class. I believe in it passionately. I had hopes that by getting into the Common Market we should be able to build a Socialist Europe. But in December, 1969, the locks were put on, the bolts were shut tight and we were told from that point onwards, "If you come in, you accept not only the Treaty of Rome but everything that has been accepted up to now." I am not prepared to accept that as a condition of entry. I still believe in the united Socialist States of Europe. I still believe in a united Europe on terms of social democracy and basic Socialist internationalism. We shall not achieve them with the terms which have been put before us by the Government.—*Mr Eric Heffer, July 23.*

New Zealand

My noble Friend (Lord George-Brown) and I were thoroughly justified in recommending to our Cabinet colleagues an application to join the EEC on the basis which I have quoted and which I repeat, that

"for New Zealand a transitional period would not be enough unless it were for a generation, e.g., that arrangements would need to be, if not permanent, at least equal in effect to a permanent change."

On that basis, and no other, we recommended to our colleagues that the application of May, 1967, be made. On that basis, and no other, the Cabinet agreed to the application. The right hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr Rippon) has got nothing but a commitment to reconsider after three years. That is all he has got.—*Mr Wilson, July 21.*

For New Zealand dairy products we have made arrangements which will ensure continuing access to the markets of the Community for five years. The Community have agreed to review the butter situation three years after our accession and to decide on suitable measures for ensuring beyond 1977 the continuation of special arrangements for New Zealand butter. The Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand has said that it is a major achievement which is very satisfactory for New Zealand.—*The Prime Minister, July 21.*

Sugar sales

The Labour Government, in 1967 and subsequently, maintained that the interests of the Commonwealth producers must be safeguarded. The terms brought back from Brussels carry no such safeguards for Commonwealth sugar producers so far as the Six are concerned. All we have to rely on is the right hon. and learned Gentleman's linguistic achievement in translating "aura d'oeur" into the phrase "it will be the firm purpose of." I do not regard this as a clear and unequivocal guarantee.—*Mr Wilson, July 21.*

The offer of association to the developing Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean and the Indian and Pacific Oceans made the problem of sugar easier to solve, but was not in itself sufficient. We therefore obtained a specific assurance from the Community, that they would have as their firm purpose a safeguarding after 1974 of the interest of the countries concerned, particularly as regards their exports of sugar. I did not accept that at once, and I wanted to consult with the sugar countries concerned. We have consulted the developing Commonwealth countries concerned and we have written into the record of the Conference the understanding of what that agreement means in practical terms.—*Mr Geoffrey Rippon, July 21.*

Food and farming

As an average family of two adults and two children currently spends between £7 and £8.50 on food, these increases would amount to only about 20p on the weekly shopping bill (over six years). The rise is in fact equivalent to ½ per cent per annum on the cost of living as a whole. To put this in perspective, we must remember that our real wages have been rising much faster and we have been able both to improve our eating standards and to spend a larger proportion of our incomes on other things. There is no reason to suppose that this trend will not continue if we join the Community. Indeed, real wages in the Six are rising faster than they are here. For those who depend on pensions and social benefits we have given the firm undertaking in the White Paper that full allowance will be made in regular reviews for the effect on prices of joining the Community.—*Mr James Prior, July 23.*

I have a soft spot for the inefficient French farmers of Provence and the Dordogne. . . . But I don't understand why the people of Ebbw Vale should pay.—*Mr Michael Foot, July 26.*

We have to judge what has come out of Brussels over the past few months as an indication of the type of Community which it is proposed we should join. We could not know that

Continued on page 13

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The vast RAF camp, having been abandoned for nearly a quarter of a century, is now an unsightly wilderness. The concrete paths and parade grounds are cracked and split with weeds sprouting from the fissures, and sapling trees grow in the roofless crumbling buildings. Nevertheless, like most places, it is not without interest to the naturalist. Most of the garden flowers, which were planted so carefully during the war years, have disappeared, smothered under rank grass and seas of brilliant rosebay willowherb. Three species, however, have succeeded in naturalising themselves and increase year by year. These are goldenrod, dotted loosestrife and the giant oxeye daisy. The latter, in fact, is obviously spreading by seed as well as by root extension and now occurs far from the places where it was originally planted. A truly wild plant, which did not occur in the area prior to the building of the camp, is century, that attractive pink gentian which is not among the commonest of Cheshire flowers. In the centre of the camp is a large pond bordered by yellow flag-rises and water-potamo, choked with Canadian pondweed and half of it covered with the large leaves and plantain-like flowers of broad-leaved pondweed. It contains a great variety of aquatic life and even a cursory glance reveals huge water-snails and hordes of tadpoles, whilst scores of whirling beetles dance their ceaseless figures-of-eight upon the surface.

L. P. SAMUELS

Britain's nosey parkers



THE SNOOPER SNAPPED: in his car corners at the ready

ABOUT four years ago, I began writing occasionally for the Guardian on various aspects of Britain's relationships with a certain foreign Power (whose country I had lived in for many years), and shortly afterwards I had a book published in Britain which detailed some of the methods used by this foreign Power to actively mislead influential people in Britain on one of the crucial topics of the day. (I am, incidentally, a British subject and served here with the British armed forces during the war.)

The month after the book was published, I had a phone call from a woman with a foreign accent who said she was calling from Paris, and gave a phone number and an address in the Champs Elysées. She was a literary agent, she said, and wanted an article from me on the same subject as the book, for publication in a special issue of a magazine which would also carry an article by the head of a Commonwealth country. I agreed, and asked her to send me more information by post. It never arrived.

Two weeks later, a most curious person called on me in my office. Dressed in hobnail boots, dirty clothes and a bowler hat, he announced himself as the British agent for the French Literary Agency, and proceeded to question me closely as to the length and nature of the article I had offered to write. Making an excuse, I obtained his telephone number and address, and said I would call him. By now, I was frankly suspicious.

I immediately checked the Paris address of the "literary agent," and found that no such agency existed. I phoned the Paris number, without result. I then treated the number as a London one, and phoned again. The woman with the heavy foreign accent replied from Ealing. I then called on Scotland Yard and put all the information in their hands.

That, I thought, was that. But the excitement had hardly begun. Three months later a journalist on a London Sunday newspaper called on me, introduced himself, and proceeded to read out my entire conversation with the "literary agent" in Paris. It had been recorded, and the tape had come into the possession of his newspaper.

He had more information to give me: the name and address of the British private detective agency allegedly responsible, the fact that they had ascer-

SOME inquiry agents make money out of investigating people's private lives for the benefit of foreign powers. The author of this article, himself a victim of their attentions, wishes to remain anonymous for personal reasons

tained my bank balance and salary, and a most interesting sheet of paper with writing on it, which had also somehow been acquired.

This contained my name, the suggestion that my publishers should be "checked," and the statement (somewhat exaggerated) that I "frequently travelled overseas." Under this was the comment: "Porno-graphic pix and purple hearts (to be placed in luggage and discovered in another country?)."

He was unable to tell me, however, who was behind this. It seemed probable that it was the foreign embassy whose country's extensive activities in Britain I had written about. On the other hand, it may have been one of the many influential British groups which lobby for the foreign Power concerned in Britain.

Next morning, while shaving, I was not very surprised when there was a knock on the door, and a young man presented himself, asking if I knew "where Mr Brownlie lives?" I didn't, but walking to work I spotted the same young man in a sports car parked near my gate. When I had gone about 100 yards the car overtook me and roared away.

I contacted Scotland Yard again. They were sympathetic but non-committal, and advised me to have my telephone checked by the Post Office for bugging devices. They also asked me to let them know if anything further happened.

The next morning, forewarned, I was rather cautious, and spotted the man this time in a red Mini—from his window before I left home. I took my camera, made sure it had a film in it, marched out the front gate, called to the private eye, and when he turned round to face me, took his photograph.

He was most unhappy at this, because I found when I came up to him that he was gripping an expensive 35mm Japanese camera with a telephoto lens, all ready to take a photograph of me. I demanded that he get out and walk to the station with me. He went white and started shaking. He'd thought I meant the police station.

On the way to the Underground station I told him a few home truths: That I was not in debt, that my wife and I got on well with each other, that the only possible reason I was being spied on was political, and that if he didn't want to find himself charged one day with possible political espionage for a foreign power, I would appreciate it if he answered some questions. (I was very, very angry.)

He did. He gave me the name of the agency he worked for (the same one the journalist had named). He told me the names of the directors, who had briefed him what he was to do, and even where the directors were that day. But he insisted that he didn't know the name of the client. We parted, and I never saw him again. The photograph I had taken came out perfectly. I sent a copy to Scotland Yard, and checked up on the car registration number. The young man had told me his true name. I told the whole story to Scotland Yard.

Later, it came out that this British detective agency had, it seemed, been quite busy. According to a London newspaper, they had investigated an Amnesty International official, and bugged a meeting of a United Nations Commission then visiting Britain. At the same time, the directors whose names I had been given flatly denied that they had been investigating me.

In the meantime, Scotland Yard seemed to be playing their cards very close to their chest, so I decided (correctly, as it turned out) not to rock the boat, and let nature take its course. Some months later, however, the Prime Minister expressed concern at the lobbying and pressure-group activities of foreign powers and their British sympathisers in this country, and I sent a brief rundown of my experiences, and a copy of the photograph of the private agent caught in the act, to an MP.

He passed it on to the Home Office, who started asking questions. The private detective agency soon found itself in the firing line, and protested that although the man I had photographed was employed by them, he definitely wasn't carrying out their orders that day and

that they knew nothing about me!

Rather than create a fuss, I kept silent after that, mainly because of an interesting piece of information that had been passed on to me.

I had a highly-placed contact in the banking world, and told him that my bank balance and salary had been illicitly ascertained by unknown persons. He pointed out that similar cases in the past, when the victim had discrepancies between income and bank balances (I had no such discrepancies) had been used in attempts at blackmail of various kinds. He said that banks were anxious to stamp out such snooping, and promised to investigate informally at the highest level. Later, he reported no success. His own contacts had run into "the biggest brick wall in their experience."

There is another and quite vital aspect of this affair which now needs to be publicly aired. I, a British writer and author exercising quite legitimately the freedom of speech for which I had helped fight during the war, had been quite arrogantly lied to, spied on and "investigated" in Britain. And this can only have been done for political reasons, by Britons working either for a foreign power, or for some of that foreign power's undoubted "friends" in Britain.

Whether originally intended or not, an important result of such foreign political spying and intimidation in this country must inevitably be to scare some writers into a lessened exercising of their freedom of speech, or even into total silence—particularly since the police, under present laws, give the impression of being unable to act directly against such cases of furtive and personally distressing invasion of privacy.

It is therefore my firm opinion, as an actual victim of such un-British activities, that if our carefully nurtured and hard-won freedom of speech is not to be further eroded in this manner, then laws are immediately needed under which all such underhanded (and in my case, foreign inspired) espionage is quickly exposed, and those responsible held up to the public gaze for what they are.

The alternative is to allow the continuance of an obvious loophole in the protection of the rights of the ordinary citizen—and perhaps in the protection of our national security as well.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reclaiming the future

Sir,—The superbly expressed concern of Anthony Tucker for the future habitability of the earth (Guardian, July 18) ought to strike some nerve of official interest. One is pessimistic. The cry from Robert Allen (July 23) for long-term solutions instead of short-term expedients should long ago have proved obvious to Government. It hasn't.

Some measures to combat the despoliation of this planet will take time. One at least could be swung into action tomorrow—given the will. We could reclaim for reuse many of the raw materials we now allow to go to waste. Forty per cent of the copper used in Britain is derived from reclaimed metal scrap. Last year 55.3 per cent of every ton of new steel was produced from scrap rather than primary metal.

Raw materials recovery is

not a new, untried notion. But it has continued in spite of society rather than with its co-operation and is thus sadly under-developed. There is no reason, for example, why both the clothed and the under-clothed in the world should not be able to buy garments made cheaper by the use of recycled wool. But we have allowed ourselves to be cajoled into thinking that there is something special about "pure, new wool."

We need a national working party on reclamation, a Royal Commission, anything to shake authority out of its complacency. During the final months of the Labour Government energetic campaigning by a tiny group of MPs, in which the right hon. George Darling was splendidly conspicuous, succeeded in gaining some fundamental support for recycling from the Ministry of Technology. It seemed that at last action might be taken. But then

came the general election, and the demise of the Mintech and an end to interest.

We have a Minister for the Environment who occasionally murmurs the word "recycling" before a television camera but does nothing. It might be logical to suppose that as a country for which scrap is the principal indigenous raw material, Britain would have realised the necessity of reclamation long ago.

We should be researching energetically, educating the population about the value of so-called waste, and rationalising specifications and procurement policies to allow for vastly increased quantities of recovered raw materials.—*Yours etc., Ian Cooper.*

Editor, Materials Reclamation Weekly.

Sickening for the worst

Sir,—My child has been encouraged to drink free milk for most of her school career. I now learn that this may have "pre-disposed" her to obesity, arterio-sclerosis, strokes, coronary thrombosis and arterial disease. Why did the doctors not speak out before a Tory Government abolished free milk? May we now expect them to discover that employment leads to leukemia, low prices produce leukaemia and comprehensive education induces cancer?—*Yours faithfully, R. Barnham.*

26 Vale Drive, Barnet, Herts.

Bitter suite

Sir,—The phrase "justice must not only be done, but must be seen to be done," seems to depend on one essential criterion, that being the manner of dress of the onlooker. On July 21, I attempted to gain entry to the public gallery of London's finest "music hall," the Old Bailey, for the "OZ Trial," wearing a coloured vest. It would appear that a vest accords too great a display of one's armpits; and unless these are covered by "a shirt or something," then admittance is not possible. It is indeed a great shame that Lord Justice Darling's famous quote that "the law, like the Blitz Hotel, is open to all" did not apply to the actual buildings.—*I remain, D. F. Dickson.*

28 Mount View Road, London N 4.

Any port in a storm but better if it's Samuel Pepys*

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Sam's Chop House

Back Pool Fold, Manchester, 2.



SAMUEL PEPPYS Regd.

Barnard's new transplant trauma

from Stanley Uys in
Cape Town: Monday

PROFESSOR Christian Barnard's heart team is in the thick of a row today for transplanting a 20-year-old African's heart and lungs into the body of a 49-year-old coloured dental mechanic without obtaining the permission of the African's wife. The wife has since then said that she would never have given her permission if she had been approached.

Yesterday's operation, performed at Groote Schuur Hospital, was Professor Barnard's first heart-lung transplant. This is the fourth such transplant to be performed in the world. In the three previous cases, the patients all died within hours. A bulletin today on Prof. Barnard's patient, Mr. Adrian Herbert, said: "The condition of Mr. Herbert is very satisfactory. The heart and lungs are maintaining excellent function. Mr. Herbert has

been awake most of the time today and is breathing spontaneously."

Today's newspapers showed photographs of Barnard emerging from the operating theatre yesterday morning wearing a poloneck jersey, bellbottom trousers and a wide leather belt. The donor's wife, Mrs. Rosalie Gunya, was shown lying slumped and shattered on a sofa in a friend's house in the African township where she lived with her husband, Jackson.

South African law (especially enacted last year to clarify the legal position regarding the donation of organs) requires hospital authorities to seek the permission of at least one of five specified major relatives before removing organs from the deceased person's body. Only if none of these relatives can be traced may the district surgeon authorise the

removal. The Groote Schuur authorities obtained the district surgeon's permission for the removal of Mr. Jackson Gunya's heart and lungs, but not that of any of his relatives.

A Groote Schuur Hospital spokesman said today: "We tried our best to contact Mr. Gunya's relatives. But Mr. L. A. P. A. Munnik, the provincial administration's official in charge of hospital services, said: 'According to information I have, when it was observed that the donor was dying steps were taken to find relatives, but the address on his person did not coincide with any of the addresses now given by his wife. I am busy investigating the truth of the allegations being made by the wife, but according to my present information, the wife is not transgressing the law in any way.'"

Mr. Gunya, however, has stated that after her husband had been found lying battered in the township by a woman who recognised him and had been taken to the Randfontein Cottage Hospital, she called there. By then he had been transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital as a potential donor.

She went to Groote Schuur Hospital where she saw her husband, although because of his condition he could not speak to her. Mrs. Gunya said: "At Groote Schuur everybody at first denied any knowledge of my husband. But I insisted that he was there and after some time they took me to see him. He looked fine. He was being given some blood, but there was no doctor in attendance. I left the hospital convinced that he would be traced, but he was not. The first she knew about

her husband's death was when a coloured official arrived at her home yesterday to ask for her husband's reference book. "It was a terrible shock when I learnt that my husband was dead," she said.

Mr. Gunya had been living in Guguletu since 1968. His wife joined him five months ago. They are both from Alice and have two children, aged eight and five, are being looked after by Mrs. Gunya's parents in Alice. Police suspect Mr. Gunya was assaulted on Friday night while he was collecting money for a relative's funeral.

This means that when Mr. Gunya was being considered as a potential donor his wife was actually at his bedside. She returned home after seeing him, and claims that she was contacted at her home throughout Sunday if anyone had wished to contact her. At least two Cape Town newspapers were informed on Saturday through their hospital contacts of an address, which although it was not Mrs. Gunya's address, enabled them to contact her easily.

Father Clive McBride, a coloured Anglican priest, said today the incident was nauseating, callous, and disgusting. He said it showed an almost unbelievable disregard for the feeling of the bereaved woman and the traditional culture and beliefs of her people.

This is the second time there has been a row of this kind. When Professor Barnard performed a heart transplant operation in Mr. Pister Smith, a white man, he used the heart of an African woman without obtaining the permission of any of her relatives who, it was said, could not be traced. But the relatives insisted that they were easily traceable.

PETER JENKINS

Paish recants

IT is appropriate that the important, almost sensational change of direction in Government economic policy announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week should be celebrated by the republication of the thoughts of Professor F. W. Paish to which he holds and honours recants.

Professor Paish has been the victim of much over-simplification but, at the risk of compounding the offence, he was the arch-exponent of the view that inflation could be curbed by permitting unemployment to rise significantly but not disastrously above the level of full employment (or over-full employment) which came to apply in the Fifties. The professor's critics disputed his correlations but in any case pointed out that unemployment would probably have to rise far above politically and socially acceptable levels before his thesis could be proved or disproved.

Mr. Anthony Barber's expansionary package marked the burial of the Paish thesis. Unemployment had reached the level at which it was no longer politically possible to continue to use it as an instrument for fighting inflation. At the same time Professor Paish, in a new Hobart Paper published by the Institute of Economic Affairs at 60p, has announced that since he last put pen to paper on the subject in 1968 inflation has revealed itself as a problem of cost-push rather than demand-pull and cannot therefore be treated by deflation. That is to say that the problem, in the professor's view, is one of trade unions pushing wages and prices up rather than of Government's stimulating inflation by allowing an excessive demand for goods and services.

Having abandoned deflation and unemployment, the professor is logically obliged to advocate an incomes policy. Forced to this conclusion he goes the whole hog and favours a compulsory incomes policy, not out of any preference for statutory intervention in the market but because he sees small prospect of result from a voluntary policy.

Mr. Barber has set out along

this same route. For once having reached the conclusion that deflation is no sufficient answer to inflation, the interventionist implications are many and unworkable to those members of Mr. Heath's Government who believed that the market could provide.

Ministers were forced to recognise that they could not expect to hammer the rate of wages increase down below the rate of price increases. No democratically elected Government can plan to reduce the real living standards of the people. In order to break into the spiral direct action had to be taken against prices. The CBI obliged, but the difference between State and market intervention is a slender one and the thin and of a thick wedge.

And having gone this far in the hope of some response from the trade unions the Government will in this either have to admit to stop or pursue the logic of its own interventionist policy and resort to regulation of wages and prices.

It all flows from the level of employment. To that extent Professor Paish has always been right. For as long as governments give overriding priority to the post-war full employment objective there is no escape for them into the market. Indeed they are obliged to continue to pursue the historical advance of the State into the market place. Regardless of what may or may not happen in the next few months or years, under this Government or another it is a fair bet that the State will come gradually to regulate or control the fixing of wages and prices.

Governments are expected to maintain a high level of employment and to achieve a rapid and stable rate of economic expansion. If governments are not prepared to do this, the market will take over the reins. The modern Welfare State is a product of failed voluntary effort. The road to the statutory regulations of wage bargaining will no doubt be paved with declarations of intent.

Personally puffing

by Terry Coleman

EXCERPT from the Harold Wilson show:

Reporter (earnestly): Why did you write your mammoth book so quickly? [400,000 words in five months!]

Wilson (very bouncy): Why did I do it so quickly? I couldn't have done it slowly. I was too busy. [Laughter.]

Yesterday was publication day for Mr. Wilson's book, "The Labour Government 1964-1970," and Mr. Wilson celebrated by signing copies of the book, price £4.80, and by holding a press conference in a London bookshop.

Neatly avoiding obsessive questioning about Vietnam, mostly by American reporters, Wilson the good trouper kept it firmly in mind that the purpose of such a press conference is to sell the book, and to keep everyone amused in the process.

Had he, asked a grave American voice, given away in the book any information about Vietnam which could be damaging to the United States? Mr. Wilson thought not. How, he got on with LBJ? Well, he had an LBJ time at the ranch [Laughter]. Was he disappointed with the book in any way? Well, he thought he had mis-spelled the name of a cartoonist in one place, and he was sorry.

After what he says about Lord Cromer as Governor of the Bank of England, and about Mr. Ian Smith of Rhodesia, would he ever be able to deal with them again if he became Prime Minister once more? Lord Cromer—whatever he had said about Smith had said about him. He could say a few more things about Smith.

In the book Wilson asks de Gaulle about the ethics of cheating at France. When did Mr. Wilson himself think it permissible to cheat at Patience? He gave a considered answer to this. It was a bit technical, but the point seemed to be that if the cards were stacked against you, even worth starting, then you could cheat a bit. But once you started it was important there should be no "tallfollies." I think that was the word. It must be a term of art.

What about Mr. Wilson's finances? According to an interview he gave to the "People," he still had an overdraft after receiving the first half of the money for the book. When he received the second instalment, would that put him in the black? Having already said more than any other politician this century about his finances, he said, he would rather say no more, but a lot of the second part of the money would be needed to run his office [as Leader of the Opposition] as he thought it should be run.

When he was Prime Minister again, and if he was faced with another series of balance-of-payments deficits, would he take so long to devalue a second time? Mr. Wilson thought that though the first part of the question was not hypothetical, the second part was.

He called this present book not his memoirs but a "personal record." Did this mean there were more memoirs to come? Mr. Wilson collected that there was a lot about going to school, and so on, very interesting stuff, which he might write in 15 or 20 years' time.

Could he give an example or two of the homely phrases he was supposed to have used in his private cables to LBJ? He demurred, saying they were simple, earthy things. Well, could he write one or two down on a piece of paper and pass it round the room? He said they were just simple things, so that LBJ would know it was written by himself, and wasn't just Civil Service jargon. With President Nixon he just put his initials at the end.

A German magazine man wanted to know if Wilson's pleasant relationships with Chancellor Brandt had changed since Wilson's change of attitude to the Common Market. Mr. Wilson said that was wide of the book, which ended on June 19, 1970; but no, their relationship had not changed.

Back to money. When Lloyd George had published his memoirs he had given a lot of money to charity. Mr. Wilson was using some of his money to run the Leader of the Opposition's office, so would it be fair to say he was giving a lot to charity, only his charity was the Labour Party?

Good trouper Wilson, rapid as ever, said he hadn't given a lot, but he had given what he could afford. He would not regard the party as a charity, nor as far as he knew was it so registered under the Charities Act. [More laughter.]

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picture by E. Hamilton-West

Feeling his overdraft

by Harold Jackson

IT is somehow in the nature of Mr. Harold Wilson that his financial revelations should raise more questions than they answer. His recent publication of his bank statements is a case in point, though he declined to go into any further detail yesterday. Perhaps the most intriguing point is how he managed to raise an overdraft running at times to more than £5,000 in a period when the banks had been officially instructed by the Government to operate a regime of severe restraint on personal loans.

A spokesman for Barclays, where Mr. Wilson keeps his account, said yesterday that personal overdrafts were

"damned nearly impossible to get" at the time. He was not discussing any individual account, of course, but he left no doubt that managers cast a very leary eye on any requests for money to meet personal expenses. Some reasonable security was a help and a professional need, such as a new car for a doctor, would have got fairly friendly consideration. But it had to be a pretty solid case.

The other oddity is why Mr. Wilson should have been borrowing at 8 per cent when he had £3,500 in a deposit account only earning about 4 per cent. Sometimes people do this when they need a lump sum for a short time,

but the Opposition leader made clear that his overdraft had been running since before he left 10 Downing Street. It doesn't appear to be a system likely to appeal to the spouses of Sirbilton, let alone in more exalted areas.

The cheques and standing orders pose some pretty problems. There is a gap of 17 cheques at one point and seven at another in the brief extract from the statement published. On what basis does Mr. Wilson decide what payments to set against the overdraft and what to settle from the account he still has in the black? It is of no lagitimate interest to anyone but himself, but it would

be nice to know as a matter of curiosity.

And why does he have a standing order for £10 payable to the Other Club? This slightly curious institution was founded by Winston Churchill and F. E. Smith in 1911, is run by a committee traditionally wrapped in impenetrable mystery, runs 10 dinners for its members, and is generally reckoned to be High Tory in tone. Mr. Wilson's office said firmly last night that it couldn't be Tory or he wouldn't be a member. But the subscription is offset by £11 to the North Thames Gas Board, nationalised by Labour and still firmly of the people.

MISCELLANY

Lord's test

IMMIGRATION BILLS come. Common Market debates go, but one noble voice, stifled these thirteen months, is denied to their lordships' House. Two weeks after Eric Lubbock decided to keep his title as the fourth Baron Avebury, he has not yet been able to take his seat among his peers.

The formalities are proving more tangled than the Liberals had expected, and Lubbock will be lucky if he receives his writ of summons before the summer holidays. If all a matter, the Lord Chancellor's office says, of procedure. The House of Lords is pretty fussy about who can join the club.

A new hereditary peer has to go to his solicitor, who in turn has to find a kinsman to make a declaration of identity. Then you have to submit certificates of births, marriages, and deaths—including those of the previous incumbent. Which apparently is where the problems start for Lubbock.

He inherited the title from a remote cousin, and the cousin was married three times, once in Gibraltar. Very tangled, very time-consuming. Very frustrating if you'd rather like to be speaking on the Immigration and the Common Market.

Uni-son

HARMONY beckons at last to Europe. Hot from Strasbourg the message wings: the Council of Europe has stopped talking politics and started talking music. The object is to standardise the treble A tuning fork so that it will give a regulation number of vibrations at a given temperature.

The treble A, according to a council communiqué, has varied among the 17 member countries ever since Mozart's day. No word, though, of how many vibrations will be the standard, or how they'll go about the change. Just one



AVEBURY: still stilled

benign prospect. "This will," the statement says, "spare people listening to Beethoven in two different keys."

Ebbw veil

WELL, is Michael Foot standing for the Deputy Leadership of the Labour Party, or is he not? Last week's Tribune said he was, and that he would announce his candidature at the anti-Friday rally at Westminster on Friday night.

In fact, when Friday arrived, Foot didn't quite test his hat into the ring. "People are entitled," he vouchsafed, "to stand for office in the Labour Party and to secure election, and when we come to the votes for the Shadow Cabinet I hope they will take full account of the vote at the Labour Party conference and will thus reshape the leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party on that basis."

A verbose formula from as precise a master of the language as any in British politics. Foot, it appears, was deliberately not naming names because, between the printing of "Tribune" and the delivery of his speech, the Shadow Cabinet had agreed to lay off personal attacks and cut the in-laying. Michael, alas, is a member of the Shadow Cabinet. Not that it will stop him standing for the Deputy Leadership in October, not that he has

had second thoughts about so doing.

Sea change

ERNIE HAMLEY, one of the yeoman crew running the Save the Inshore Fisheries Campaign along the South Coast, is flaunting a manuscript he's found dating back to the equally troubled days of 1608.

"The people of Rye," it says, "doth think themselves able to repel the French fisher boats by reason that they are so many in number and so strongly prepared to defend their unlawful proceedings that the Rye fishermen shall not be able to abide the sea without great bloodshed."

The unlawful practice, it seems, was the use of nets with a 21in mesh. Plus ça change, but not a word to Ernie about what happened to Rye: the fishermen won, but it didn't stop the sea deserting the port.

Double vision

ARGUABLY the most revealing statement of H. Wilson's desultory press conference along Oxford Street yesterday sprang not from one of his joint publishers — Edmund Fisher, managing director of Michael Joseph.

A Dutch reporter asked Harold whether he would consider bringing out a cheap, popular edition of his "personal record" for the benefit of the party workers to whom it is dedicated. That, said the genial author, was a question for his publishers. At which, in sprang Fisher: the paperback edition would not be issued for at least two years. Less tactfully, you pays your £4.80 or you waits and waits.

The paperback rights have been sold to Penguins — a notable double in the fullness of time. They will also be publishing a paperback of George Brown's memoirs.

● HAROLD WILSON seems, by the way, to be living to even more hectic schedule

now than when he was writing his famous 400,000 words in five months. Since his major speech at the Labour special conference 10 days ago, he has heard every front-bench speech in the Common Market debate, not to mention the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Shadow Cabinet. Last Friday he recorded his ITV interview. On Saturday, he was writing his speech for Sunday's Tolpuddle martyrs. Yesterday he has two bookshop signs, plus a press conference. Plus more Common Market (staying to hear Denis Healey winding up), then on to a party thrown by George Weidenfeld for his book.

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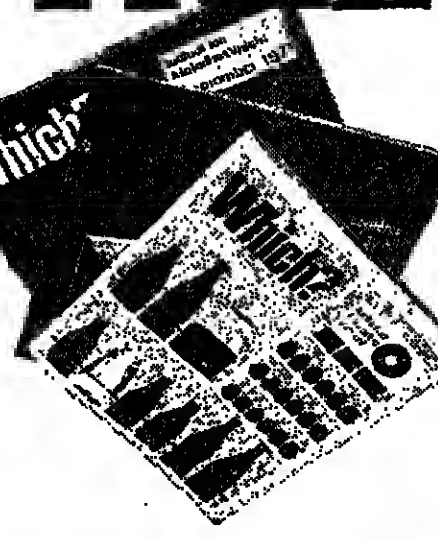
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There are no vested interests in the Consumers' Association. No grants from industry. No aid from the government. They're completely self-financed, fully independent. And that's the way they must stay if they're to remain in the unique position of bringing you unbiased information on the things you buy.

With their help you can successfully find your way through the jungle of competing products, manufacturers' claims and salesroom chat. They can point out pitfalls, pinpoint things you'll find to your advantage. And make you fully aware of the virtues and shortcomings of what you're going to spend your money on.

It helps you to help yourself.

Most of the goods you buy are produced and supplied by large industrial combines which have grown up over the years. And as they've grown, your power as an individual has lessened. The Consumers' Association redresses that balance. It informs you fully of your legal rights as a purchaser. And provides both general and specific information



which will enable you to buy with greater shrewdness. It's the only organisation in Britain pledged to do just that. It means you can reach better value-for-money judgements, make wiser buying decisions with their assistance. Those benefits speak for themselves.

This is Which? magazine

Monthly Which? magazine gives you advice on goods and services you simply can't get anywhere else. It's factual, informative, and unbiased. Yet written in a straightforward and interesting way.

This is how Which? works. Goods are bought anonymously from the same shops you use. Then, they're rigorously tested in laboratories, all brands getting the same treatment. To the results of these tests are added the findings of those Which? members who've had personal experience of the products. Then all the information is collated and published. It's as fair as it possibly can be. With no bias, or deception. It's the ideal counterbalance to a manufacturer's claims. And it tells you things you can never discover from talking to a salesman. Or somebody down the road.

In the coming months, Which? will be giving you inside information on automatic cameras, gas cookers, contact lenses, North Sea gas, vacuum cleaners, stereo systems, electric blankets, storage heaters, and Cola drinks.

About Money Which?

Money is close to all our hearts. And Money Which? shows you how to make the most of it when it comes to saving, investing, getting insured, borrowing—or paying taxes. It's compiled by a team of researchers with specialised help from independent financial experts. Published quarterly, Money Which? is rich in good, sound advice and makes money, as a subject, as simple as it can be.

Don't miss the important topics Money Which? will be looking at in the coming months. Banking services, investment advice services, endowment insurance, car insurance, life insurance linked to unit trusts, getting loans and mortgages.

Here's Motoring Which?

Also published quarterly, Motoring Which? gives you a very real insight into cars. It puts at least five new cars through a 70,000 mile test-run for you in each issue. And gives you straight, unbiased facts on the findings. It also looks at buying and selling second-hand cars—plus accessories and services. If you've a car, then Motoring Which? is for you.

To help you make the most of your motoring, future issues will look at the Austin Maxi 1750, Renault 16 T, Street roadster, Rover 2000, Triumph 2000 Mk II, Morris Marina, Audi 5000 or Hire. Preserving underbody rust.

When do you get Which?

Which? will arrive through your letterbox, by post, every month. With it, in March, June, September and December will come Money Which? And in January, April, July and October, will come Motoring Which? The cost of this complete service when you pay by Bankers Order is only £4.75 a year.

How to get your free issues

Start by filling in the Banker's Order below, right now. Then fill in your 3 months' issues, free. What you'll get to look at and browse through, are three copies of Which?, a copy of Money Which? and a copy of Motoring Which? as they appear. Plus, of course, your free Which? reports on Buying, Selling and Moving House. If, after seeing the magazines, you decide that Which? is not for you, then write to us—not your bank. We'll cancel the Banker's Order, which doesn't come into effect until 1st November, 1971. You can keep all the magazines you've received. And you won't owe us a penny. So fill in the Banker's Order and post it off today.

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Joseph in rival bid for Cunard?

By JOHN COYNE

Millinaire hotelier and gambling club operator, Mr Maxwell Joseph, confirmed last night that he might form a syndicate to make a rival bid to Trafalgar House Investments' £28 million offer for Cunard Steam Ship, "if necessary".

Mr Joseph, a director of Cunard, who started buying Cunard shares last week, said: "I have been buying again today."

In his capacity as a director I understand, Mr Joseph indicated last week that he was not prepared to recommend any offer under 230p, and that to rally the fainthearted who viewed such a figure as high said he would be prepared to bid such a figure himself.

The activity, it is stressed, is Mr Joseph acting in a personal capacity. He could give no details of other likely members of the syndicate but explained: "I think we have sufficient friends who know our past history who would be interested to come along with us."

Mr Joseph, too, reckons that together they are in a position to get together a syndicate to make an offer for Cunard "if necessary". Asked what he felt would be a realistic price for Trafalgar to bid, Mr Joseph said: "250p should be the minimum price he paid. But he would not say that of price his syndicate might be prepared to offer."

Indeed there seems only the vague possibility that such a syndicate will ever swing into action. Questioned as to what circumstances might prompt it, in fact, Mr Joseph said: "It depends on just what Trafalgar House do."

New rise in Bovril share price

BOVRIL shares rose another 19p to 390 1/2 at the London Stock Exchange yesterday as the market confidently awaited a move from the Cavenham camp on a counter-bid for the foods-and-extracts group.

But there is unlikely to be any instant reaction from Cavenham to the formal offer document from Rowntree, which last week made an offer of £11 millions for Bovril.

A spokesman for Keyser Ullman, Cavenham's merchant banker, said: "We got the document only at the weekend and obviously there is a bit of thought to be done before we move - if we move."

Mr James Goldsmith, chairman of Cavenham, has resumed a holiday abroad and is not due back until tomorrow.

Losses for Inveresk

Inveresk Paper is yet another company in the industry to report poor results. A loss for the 24 weeks to June 12 of £342,000, compared with a profit of £553,000 last time and the shares remain out of the dividend list. The last payment was the 13 per cent distributed for 1969.

The latest figures have been struck after allowing for the £115,000 share of the pre-tax loss of British Tissues, against a profit of £114,000 last time. The figures have also been arrived at after crediting a £306,000 profit on the sale of shares in the Georgia Pacific Corporation and debiting the £166,000 share of the agreed settlement of the claim against the Louisiana Forest Products Corporation.

PLUSHPILE (WHARF MILL) LIMITED

One for Ten Scrip Issue agreed—Dividend increased

	1971	1970
Turnover—net sales to third parties	863,025	762,492
Group net profit before taxation	83,069	55,038
Group net profit after taxation	51,083	29,969
Interim Dividend (7%)	9,980 (6%)	8,554
Final Dividend (9%)	12,831 (8%)	11,406

I can see no reason why this year should not produce even better profits than shown in these accounts. In that case, your Directors will certainly maintain the Dividend on the increased share capital.

Slack growth leads ICL to sack 1,800

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

International Computers is to sack 1,800 workers, largely because of the slack growth of the computer market which has hit orders over the last year. This brings ICL's total sackings during the year to 3,400, almost a tenth of the workforce.

The company said yesterday that the new redundancies would hit plants at Castlereagh in Northern Ireland, Kilderslee, Winsford, Biddulph and Manchester in the North-west, and Croydon, Stevenage and Letchworth in the South-east. The worst affected factory is Castlereagh where 600 people are to be sacked.

The 230 who are leaving Croydon will complete the closure of the plant there, following 1,050 sackings earlier in the year. The small 65-strong plant at Biddulph near Kilderslee is also to be completely closed.

The company described the move as rationalisation right across the board in manufacturing. Apart from 50 London headquarters staff almost all the 1,800 are from the manufacturing side of the company's operations, which now employs 20,000 people. Most of the earlier sackings were also in manufacturing.

A company spokesman said yesterday that the majority of the sacked workers would be leaving in two months time, although Croydon would be phased over a longer period. The Guardian reported in May that a total of more than 3,000 workers would be sacked at ICL during the year.

The sackings will be embarrassing for ICL because stock market opinion of the company is not far from its low. But the problem has to some extent been discounted by the market because in the company's half year report in June it said that it was "accelerating plans for concentrating production as well as continuing to streamline other activities."

But there are still worries in the market about the long term future of the company especially if the computer market stays stagnant. Forecasts of £85 million profits this year by the chairman Sir John Wall have done little to allay the worries because a drop in incoming orders takes around two years to be reflected fully in the accounts. ICL will have the expensive job of launching another generation of computers in a couple of years time.

Yesterday's statement said

that the rationalisation was "to keep all sides of the business in balance so that it will be in the best position to maintain its rate of progress when full growth in demand for computers and the other products and services of the information processing industry is resumed."

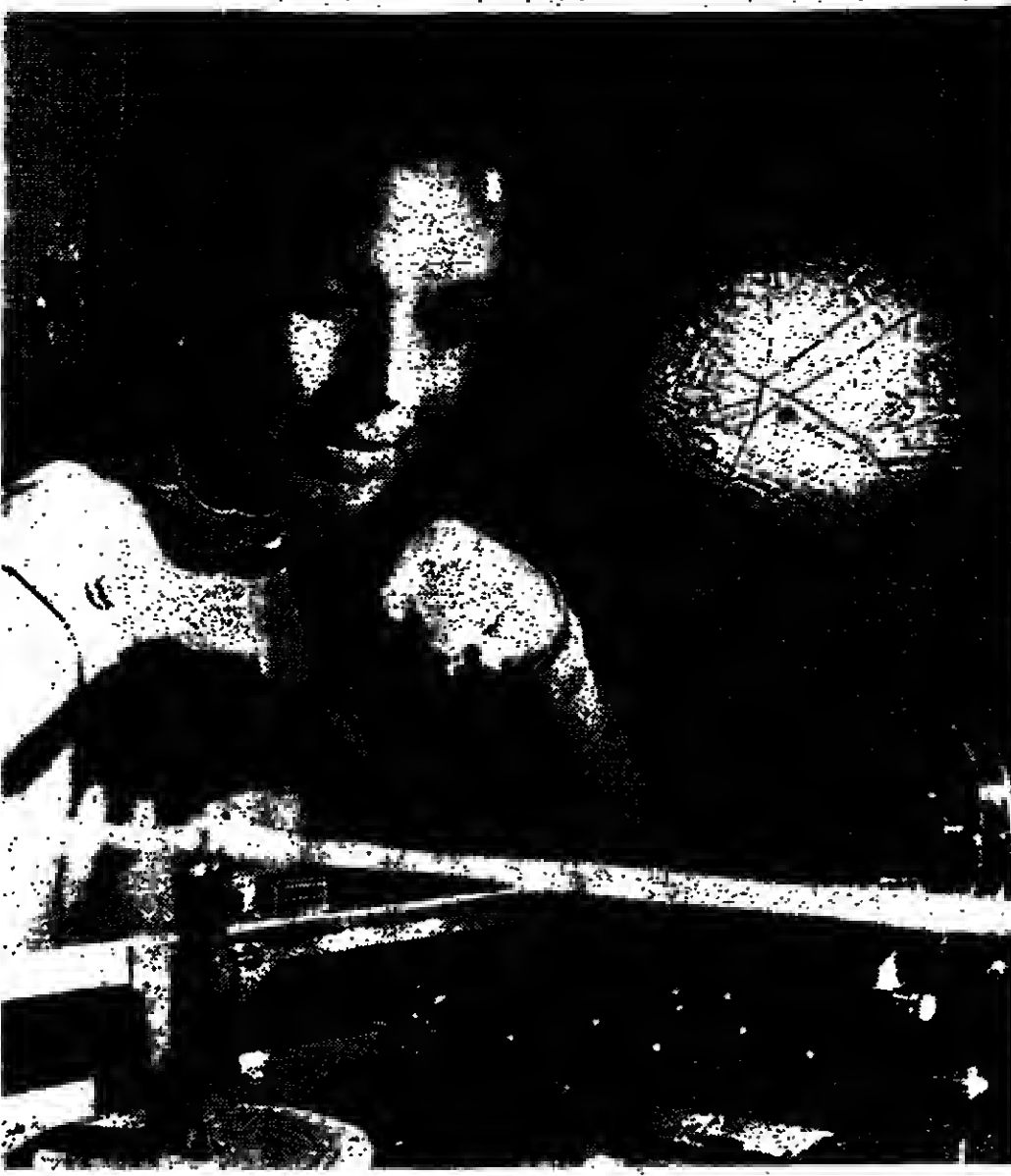
The spokesman said that the sackings were also "to a degree" a hangover from the rationalisation of ICT and English Electric which were merged three years ago to form ICL. Another factor was the gradual move away from old-fashioned electromechanical equipment in the company's product line. These are the main products at Castlereagh.

But other products including the most sophisticated computers are affected. In the Manchester area about 20 are to go roughly equally from West Gorton and Dukinfield. These plants employ 3,000 and West Gorton make the biggest and most expensive 1900 series computers.

At Kilderslee and Winsford 300 are to go out of 3,750 employed on making the System 4 computers. Four hundred are to go at Letchworth and Stevenage—mainly the latter—where the middle range of the 1900 series is made. Croydon makes the small end of the 1900 series and Biddulph is a feeder plant to Winsford.

Competition in the international computer business is stepping up with the announcement that RCA of the USA is entering the British computer market. The company is the last of the big US computer makers to have a go here. In the past it has relied mainly on licensing agreements for making money from its computers in Europe.

Tougher competition at home because of the recession has forced US manufacturers to turn increasingly to Europe which is one of the stimuli for the so far unsuccessful plans to link the European advanced computer companies in defence against them. RCA's statement



This RCA International crystal unit stores several hologram images as atomic patterns that can be read out, one by one, with a laser beam. As the beam traverses the crystal, lower left, part of it is diffracted to fall on the round mirror, centre, where it reconstructs a map stored in the crystal

Plea to life fund firms

A plea for stricter control of the life assurance industry came yesterday from Old Broad Street Securities, the merchant banking arm of United Dominions Trust, Britain's biggest instalment finance house.

Old Broad Street has decided to publish the evidence it has submitted to the Hilary Scott Commission which is busy investigating unit linked life assurance.

In its evidence the company makes out a strong case for both strengthening and extending the powers of the Department of Trade and Industry to supervise the life assurance industry. It dismisses as ineffective the self-regulation of life assurance by a panel of association of life offices unless it is backed by a joint guarantee by the members to policyholders.

Instead Old Broad Street sug-

gests that broadly based and flexible regulations laid down by the DTI would be most effective, and that these should apply to all life offices and not merely those formed since 1967.

Among its specific recommendations are that selling intermediaries and insurance brokers, as well as the life offices themselves, should be subject to a code of conduct relating to advertising, and that the DTI should be given power to order the withdrawal of any advertising it considers misleading.

Old Broad Street also maintains that the boundary between unit-linked life policies and other forms of life assurance is so blurred as to be virtually meaningless.

It is clear from some sections of the company's evidence that it believes the financial environment and with-profits forms

of life assurance are vulnerable to abuse too, and not just unit linked life assurance.

In the recommendation relating to the assets of unit linked funds, the company remarks that "this suggestion could well also be applied to other life funds whose investment policy is cloaked in even deeper mystery."

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N York	2.25 1/2-2 3/4	2 1/4-2 1/2
London	100.00-100.00	100.00-100.00
Frankfurt	1.85-1.86	1.85-1.86
Paris	1.85-1.86	1.85-1.86
Geneva	1.85-1.86	1.85-1.86
Basle	1.85-1.86	1.85-1.86
Zurich	1.85-1.86	1.85-1.86
Brussels	1.85-1.86	1.85-1.86
Amsterdam	1.85-1.86	1.85-1.86
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ICL a victim of ambiguity in Government aid policy

By Peter Rodgers

There is an ambiguity in the Government's policy towards Britain's most advanced technology which is highlighted by the case of International Computers, which yesterday announced the dismissal of 1,800 people.

The Government has strongly affirmed its support for the company on the grounds that Britain must have its own computer industry but the practical measures it has taken remain weak.

ICL urgently wants new support from the Government in the form of contracts for advanced computer applications to bolster up its technology over the next few years. Contracts would be invaluable at a time when computer orders from private industry are sagging from the effects of the general depression in capital spending, to which is added a new scepticism among businessmen.

After their first taste of the machine and its problems many of them are wary of diving into yet more advanced computer applications when there is still plenty to be learned about the old ones.

ICL has been asking the Government for advanced contract support since the election last year, with only minor success. Some of the most sophisticated computer business from the Government and the public sector has gone to US-owned companies, including a £4 million British Rail contract for a freight scheduling system which is expected to be announced soon.

There is of course extensive Government support for ICL in the form of direct purchasing by single tenders which

are not open to other computer companies, but much of this business is for comparatively low-level technology.

Orders of this kind amounted to £16 millions last year, a third of ICL's British business, and over a tenth of its total turnover.

The Government has less control over the ordering plans of nationalised industries, hospitals, and universities, where ICL has nothing like such a large share of the market. But local government has tended to favour the company, and it has a strong position there. It is in the ordinary business market that ICL has done less well, and it has been relying on its favourable share of State markets to cushion it against the depression.

The Labour Government's grants and the National Research Development Corporation's loans to ICL have all been accounted for and have not been replaced, even though total Government cash support for the British computer industry adds up to less than £25 millions, about two-thirds of it going to ICL.

Cash aid has now dwindled to a trickle, just at the time when Germany launches a massive spending plan for its

computer industry, which will set £20 million in grants this year rising to £38 millions in 1974. Siemens' computer interests are more than half the size of ICL and growing faster.

Even in France, where the home-owned computer industry has been tiny, the Government has an increasingly rigorous state buying policy. One of ICL's best chances of securing its future is to link with CII of France to get access to French State markets.

ICL increased its profits 30 per cent in the first half and predicts £15 millions for the full year. But if the downturn in the computer business continues for another year there will be a pressing need for support in money or contracts rather than words.

ICL is not the only advanced industry to suffer from the gap between theory and action when it comes to State support. Microelectronics is essentially likely to approach the importance of the computer hardware industry but help from the Government has dwindled to

a trickle in spite of the fact that a worldwide price war has been raging for a year. None of the British companies in the business—Ferranti, GEC, and Plessey—looks as if it has a chance of being anything except a comparatively minor specialist in it. Two of the three have cut back severely since the autumn.

Mullard, owned by Philips of Holland and the biggest producer of microcircuits in Britain, is similarly struggling to stay in the business against projected losses this year of £800,000. There has been little reaction to pleas for temporary tariff protection, and a £5-million loan from the National Research Development Corporation to the British-owned companies has now been spent.

But the Government has acknowledged that Britain needs the industry and that it deserves support.

Similarly with numerical control systems for machine tools, another advanced technology which is in trouble, in spite of the fact that it has enormous potential for increasing the efficiency of

industrial processes. It was selected for special aid by the Labour Government whose Industrial Reorganisation Corporation encouraged a merger of the Ferranti and Airmec numerical control interests under the umbrella of Plessey, and backed the company with a £3-million loan.

The faster than expected slide of the machine tool industry into depression has had a disastrous effect on numerical control. Plessey recently sacked a third of its workforce to save the business because of a 50 per cent drop in home orders and a 30 per cent drop in exports.

Plessey's problem adds to a catalogue of troubled attempts to support the advanced sectors of the machine tool industry between 1965 and 1970, including Government purchasing of machines for trial inside companies as an example to others, and a scheme, now closed, which allowed users to return the machines after a year if they did not like them.

None of the efforts has been little to replace them. In fact a Government-backed advice and information ser-

vice for numerical control has been under the threat of closure for the past few months.

The nuclear power industry, after a decade of muddle, is still dangerously insecure, although the question is not one of direct Government support because vast sums have been poured in, and all orders come from the State electricity industry.

But there is an important question of Government policy to be resolved: should the Central Electricity Generating Board drop the advanced gas cooled reactor, developed at great expense in Britain, and switch to an untried British heavy water reactor or to US designs, all of which are likely to be better export prospects than the AGR?

There are industries where the Government is at the moment clearly committed to support, sometimes on a vast scale, as in aviation. In other industries it does not need to intervene. There have been really successful, for instance, are hardly sensitive, and young in technology.

There may indeed be good reasons for avoiding advanced technology in some industries—it might have been a good idea to pick US brains on clear power and buy licences as the Germans did very profitably.

The confusing thing for computers, micro-electronics, and to a lesser extent some of the other advanced industries, is that they have firm measures of Government support and an apparent decision that they are needed—but not all that much to show for it.

Shareholders seek Raglan board shuffle

The requisitioned extraordinary general meeting of Raglan Property Trust has been convened for September 3. Resolutions to be submitted to the meeting include those for the removal of the chairman, Mr J. A. Rowland-Jones, and Mr E. A. Andree-Jones, and Mr T. W. Haslam from the board and the appointment of Major George Lawrence Webb, Mr Lawrence Desmond Webb and Mr Roger Holand Lawrence Curzon-Thompson to the board.

Other resolutions are that any director appointed after July 5, 1971, and prior to the date of the meeting be removed from office and that with effect from July 5 no further shares or stock of the company be issued or allotted without prior sanction of an ordinary resolution passed by the company in general meeting. Observations by the board on the resolutions are to be circulated separately.

J. and J. Makin decline slows
The results of J. and J. Makin Paper Mills are bad, but they are better than expected at one time, and with a final 5 per cent the total dividend for 1970-1 is being held at 7 per cent. Pre-tax profit of this Manchester-based group has tumbled from £24,688 in 1969-70 to £135,815, but although earnings have slipped by 12 points to 23 per cent, the dividend has above average cover.

Following the slump from £115,822 to £44,931 in the first half pre-tax profit there was a recovery to £80,854 in the second half, but the directors emphasise that the paper-making section has been seriously affected by the recession in the trade. There are now signs of a slight improvement and the directors anticipate that the profits for the current half-year will be materially different from those of the last half-year.

Lovell moves back into profit
G. F. Lovell, the general confectionery group based in Newport, Monmouthshire, has moved back into profitability during 1970 with a net profit of £13,227, such the dividend has again been passed. The group made a net loss of £94,537 the previous year.

The company, which is 60 per cent owned by Sterling Industrial Securities, has been making net losses since 1963, with the exception of 1964 when a profit of £1,550 was recorded.

Head Wrightson amalgamation
Head Wrightson has decided to amalgamate Head Wrightson Iron Foundries, Head Wrightson Steel Foundries, and Steelcast, into one company, to be called Head Wrightson Foundries, with two divisions, the Steelcast Division and the Iron Foundry Division.

The aim is to strengthen Head Wrightson's position in the industry.

Sharp climb for Westinghouse
Westinghouse Brake and Signal whose fortunes are partly linked with the ordering of British Rail, reports a sharp advance in first half profits and is paying a 5 per cent interim dividend of 10 per cent in 1969-70.

Pre-tax profit leaped from £992,000 to £1,341,000 in the second half of 1970. After tax of £542,000 (£379,000), the net profit has moved up from £578,000 to £780,000.

It is anticipated that British Rail will spend between £50 million and £60 million on its signal programme, Westinghouse has already placed up some large contracts which will keep it busy for some years and give it time to develop its other interests.

MARKET REPORT

Optimistic start to account

Most sections gained ground at the start of a new fortnightly account yesterday. Bank shares were active and firm again on the prospect of increased interest rates, and looking to National Westminster to round off an excellent dividend season today.

Motors, too, were in particularly good form, reflecting the more favourable outlook for the industry since the abolition of credit controls. Rolls-Royce shareholders were additionally cheered by nothing from motors to speed up loan guarantees to Lockheed.

Although gains were in a comfortable majority around the first sections of the market, it was mostly left to big situations, largely affected by trading statements, or the usual batch of weekend press recommendations to provide the day's outstanding features. The Financial Times index was up 2.3 at 408.0 the close.

Glit-edges securities attracted fever buying after Friday's less-inspired shake-out. Gains were mostly in the region of 1 point.

17-year wait for recovery

By BRIAN WHITE

As an investment, New Day Holdings is probably in the initial stages of a recovery. Inflation and the recent squeeze on credit has put many companies into a situation where New Day stands out on its own. For the long-term recovery in the group's fortunes has not materialised in the past 17 years, and judging by recent performance there is still a long way to go.

Admittedly, there were exceptional circumstances which enabled the Stockport furniture group to reach a profits peak of more than £1 million in 1954, and left it struggling to reach half that figure at the present time.

Men in the furniture business still recall the period just after the last war when they could sell everything they put in the showroom window. They also remember, with less satisfaction, the stifling of credit by the Government in 1955 which brought a period of unexpected expansion to an abrupt end and left companies, such as New Day, with the problem of finding a new route to success.

In the early days, the company made mistakes. It started a diversification programme which led it into areas such as food retailing which have since had to be abandoned. "It's clear, with hindsight, that this wasn't fully thought out," says Mr Sidney

Lawrence, the chairman and managing director. "Over a period of time we reduced the diversification programme to things that fitted in."

That which remains is a curious mixture. The basis of the group's operations is a national chain of 110 furniture stores which trade under the New Day sign. It also owns 60 Goodrich hardware stores, which trade in the South, and Tates Radio, which has 23 branches in the North-east.

Generally, retailing may be moving towards larger national groups, but Mr Lawrence is not tempted to sell the two regional subsidiaries although with its high proportion of credit trading the group needs cash for development.

Furniture retailing occupies most of its attention. At the moment, it is looking for new sites both for expansion and to enable the company to shoo out its more outdated premises. "During the last three years, we have been tackling it with much greater vigour than we were before," Mr Lawrence said.

Originally, the group's stores were aimed at the lower income groups. But Mr Lawrence claims: "We're now quite definitely appealing to the middle and upper groups." He strongly denies that the group has missed out on the growth of

Soviet gas for France

A Soviet delegation is expected to meet next week for technical talks with officials of Gaz de France in connection with an agreement in principle reached in Moscow for French gas imports.

The agreement, reached within the framework of the Franco-Soviet Grand Commission, involves French imports of 25 million cubic metres of Soviet gas annually for 20 years beginning in 1974. The value of the imports is estimated at 200 million francs annually.

A Gaz de France spokesman said yesterday that next week's talks are designed to solve various technical problems, including transportation and the quality of the gas. It is still not known whether the gas will come through Germany or Italy, he said.

By 1975, Soviet gas will account for about 10 per cent of French natural gas requirements, estimated at 22,000 million cubic metres. The remainder will come from a French well at Lacq, with 7,500 million cubic metres annually; the Netherlands, 8,000 million; Algeria, 4 million.

Renault plant

The two countries have also agreed on a "substantial contribution" by Regie Nationale des Usines Renault in the construction of the projected 150,000-truck plant to be built on the Kama River.

Reports reaching Paris say that France has agreed to increase its credits for the truck project to 1,200 million francs from 700 million currently. The Kama truck plant, the reports said, will manufacture a French-developed engine with equipment supplied by Renault.

The final communiqué published in Moscow during the weekend also reaffirmed that the Soviet Union will take "an active part" in building the projected French steel complex at Fos-sur-Mer, on the Mediterranean.

Company news briefs

Points from reports

Scotcor: Chairman said that although food division had made a promising start to the new year and might be expected to continue to grow, engineering division was suffering from depression generally affecting the industry. Results of the half-year may, therefore, be lower. If business climate improves, outcome for full year is promising.

Smith Holdings (Whitworth): Chairman, Mr J. Walsh, confident that company is now in a much stronger position and he expects increased profitability for current financial year.

Walker, Crosweller and Co.: Chairman said the year has started well. Sales continued at record levels and are substantially up on those for same period last year.

British Enkalon: Chairman said satisfactory trading in first four months had continued through remaining two months of first half-year.

Bids and deals

R. Cartwright (Holdings) has agreed to buy whole of issued capital of Quadrant Castings, of Great Barr, Birmingham, for £40,000 cash.

Interim results

Mobil Oil Corporation: Quarterly dividend 85 cents. Kalkul (formerly Kalkul Fibre-lands): Second interim 10 cents making 25 cents to date (same). Pre-tax profit Kenya 131,884, tax £23,806.

Business changes

Allied Suppliers: Mr H. M. Poyden Roberts appointed a director with responsibility for meat, greengrocery, and catering.

Gains and losses in Europe

From page 10

until the negotiations were completed, I said this some time ago in a speech at the London Conference of the European Parliamentarians, asking them in effect whether the Community was a rule-ridden bureaucracy, whether in its motivation it was looking outwards to Europe-wide unity and a wider world unity, or was basically an agricultural welfare complex based on subsidies to high-cost producers, tariffs on imports of cheap produce, backed by expensive import subsidies to sell high-cost produce to the world at low-cost world prices.—Mr Wilson, July 21.

Payments balance

However strong our present balance of payments, no right hon. Gentleman would maintain that it can be fairly asked to sustain a burden across the exchanges, a burden which would threaten to plunge us once again into deficit, which endangers sterling or forces the Government, as successive Governments have been forced over the past 20 years, into unwelcome and costly restrictions on current production and, through investment, the means to future growth.

There is no automatic relationship between increased production and the overseas balances, and successive Governments, having gone for expansion, have had to cut back because of the balance of payments content. That is why we aimed, by interventionist policies, to ensure that within any given level of production the export-oriented and import-saving industries could show a more than proportionate expansion. These were the policies which the present Government have reversed.—Mr Wilson, July 21.

I am not going to give figures for these aspects because, quite simply, I believe it to be unrealistic to do so. There are too many and too large assumptions to be made, many of them about factors which are completely outside our control or are otherwise totally unpredictable. I do not propose to attempt estimates on which I could not invite the House or the public to place any serious degree of reliance. We have quantified where we reasonably could. Where we could not, we have set out the basis on which a qualitative assessment has to be formulated, and we have made clear our own conclusion: that the advantages of joining the Community will more than outweigh the costs, provided that we seize the opportunities of the far wider home market that would be open to us.—The Prime Minister, July 21.

Regional development

There is growing concern about the regional implications. Recent developments have thrown

some doubt on the optimistic impression which we had been given. One instance which we had been given of a tolerant attitude to the regional policies of individual EEC members related to Belgium, but now, I understand, the Commission has brought Belgium in hook for its regional policies. Is that because Belgium is part of the EEC heartland, as it is called, and not, in Commission jargon, on the periphery? But if that is so, how far would the heartland extend in Britain; how far north; how far north-west; how far west; how far south-west?—Mr Wilson, July 21.

Every instrument of regional policy used in the United Kingdom is in use somewhere in the EEC. Industrial development certificates? They are in use in the Paris and Lyons regions of France. Investment grants? They are in use in both Germany and Italy. Direction of nationalised industry? Italy has long had a provision by which 60 per cent of new plant and 40 per cent of total investment by public enterprise had to be in the South. Now these figures are, I understand, 100 per cent of new plant and 60 per cent of total investment. Differential transport subsidisation? This certainly applies in the areas of West Germany closest to the Eastern zone and, I believe, in Italy, too. Regional employment premium? This generally was thought not to be allowed, but I am informed that in the south of Italy the State pays the employers' insurance contributions for firms above a certain very small size. I think firms with either 32 or 35 employees. This seems to me to be an intensified form of REP under a different name. The one thing which appears to be not in investment allowances as opposed to investment grants, but this is more for the other side of the House to worry about than this side.—Mr Jenkins, July 22.

The alternatives

The Prime Minister will find out only a great many hoo. Members but many millions outside who reject his defeatist view, which seems to run through every pronouncement of his since the White Paper was published, and who assert that given the right policies by the Government of this country, Britain is likely to be at least as strong, as vigorous, as prosperous, as influential outside the Market as it would be if we were to enter the Market on the wrong terms.—Mr Wilson, July 21.

People sometimes think that going into this grouping is a gamble. I beg my hoo. Friends to realise that sometimes it is a bigger gamble to stay as one is than to make the move which all history seems to be urging us towards, that is, to join this grouping, to seek to influence it, and to seek to underpin the welfare and prosperity developing within it with political ideas of which we are rightly proud, at the same time ensuring our welfare, our future safety and our right to have a voice in the world in the interests of the British people as well as the people of all Europe.—Mr Harold Lever, July 21.

66... we have succeeded in extending the range of construction work, particularly for the Department of the Environment, County and Local Authorities and major industrial concerns. 99

F. H. Sullivan, Chairman and Managing Director.

The following are extracts from Mr. Sullivan's report presented to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held at Warrington yesterday.

Profits for the year are in line with those forecast in my last Statement. Whilst the anticipated fall in interest receivable has occurred, trading profit at £1,050,788 (1969/70) more than compensates for this reduction.

With our increased activity during the past two years on motorway construction, the extent and nature of the work is such that full entitlement for payment for work executed is unavoidably protracted with consequent adverse effect on liquidity. The unnecessary cost thus incurred by the Contractor is not, I submit, appreciated in the appropriate quarter.

Your Board consider that in addition to recommending an increase in the final dividend to 24½%, making 38% against 36½% last year, part of the General Reserve should be capitalised to bring the issued capital more into line with net asset values.

Your Company operates in a highly competitive industry, but the projected release of considerable motorway and row construction work in the near future and, I trust, some other expansionary measures from the Government should create a more normal atmosphere.

Whilst I support the principle of firm price tendering if it is applied to all industry, and indeed throughout the country's economy, I feel that the present operation of this system bears most unfairly on the Construction Industry. During the past year, without any prior warning, abnormal and substantial

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
Profit before tax	£34,934	1,074,695	1,089,609
Ordinary Dividends	302,625	328,500	342,000
Capital and Reserve	3,327,474	3,642,169	4,059,067

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State will help ICL

By PETER HILLMORE

The Government is to increase its financial aid to the troubled British computer industry, for technological research and development.

The Minister for Aerospace, Mr Corfield, said yesterday that the Government had decided to continue International Computers' advanced computer technology project, and it will be prepared to place contracts to assist the development of new products and applications.

Earlier this week, International Computers Limited announced 1,800 redundancies, bringing the total this year to 3,400. This reflected the fall in orders this year, and has accelerated the Government's injection of public money.

Is a written reply, Mr Corfield also said that the Government would underwrite finance for the profitable leasing end of the computer market. International Computers is negotiating with financial institutions for the renewal of cash arrangements.

Mr Corfield said that he has authorised the company "to make it clear to the institutions that in this it has the full support of the Government, who would be prepared to assist the company in fulfilling its obligations under the agreement."

The City, encouraged by the news that the Government intended to retain its shareholding in the company, marked ICL's shares at 116p on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but this was a gain of only 4p and still a long way below last year's peak of 316p.

With the shadow of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and Rolls-Royce, the company chairman, Sir John Wall, declared himself relieved that the Government was prepared to let the firm stand on its own two feet. He said that the "definitive" statement by Mr Corfield was proof "of the Government's continued commitment to the need for a viable, independent British-owned computer industry."

The Government's action is not, however, a reversal of its "lame duck" policy. Unlike UC and Rolls-Royce, International Computers has been a profitable business since the first six months of 1970.

The Government's policy is not, however, a reversal of its "lame duck" policy. Unlike UC and Rolls-Royce, International Computers has been a profitable business since the first six months of 1970.

Workers take the Clyde

continued from page one

emphasised, to advise. The workers' occupancy of the yard was a "historic moment" and said on a tour of the yard, the main demand was for the positive aspect of the power of working people "which has been used in a negative way in the past."

Mr McCann, Labour MP for Hamilton East, described the occupation as a real success, and the lessons will be drawn from this experiment "where workers have taken control of their own destiny."

The shipyard's almost workless normally 2,600 employees are now being used to clean up the yard until the end of next week. After that one is quite sure what happens, particularly if the workers continue to claim control of the yard.

The stewards may face the problem that John Brown's, due for closure under the Government plan, will become an asset of a bankrupt company and will need to be disposed of at some stage.

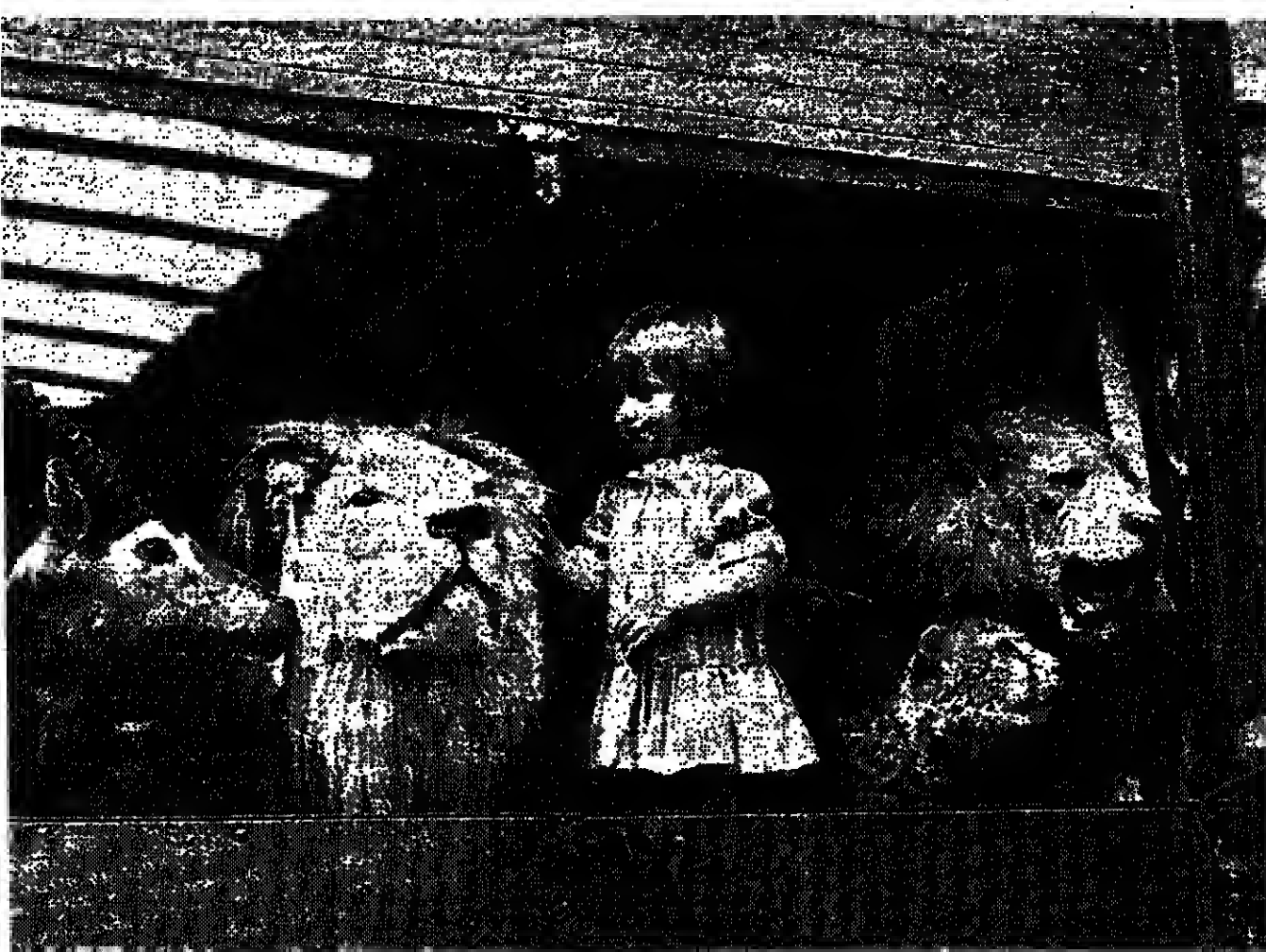
Mr John McMillan, a union spokesman from one of the other shipyards, said at Clybank that work there could probably continue for about five weeks, even if supplies of materials stopped immediately.

The founder, Mr Robert Brown, said yesterday that they would prefer him to keep out of the yard. He did not reply.

Mr Brown defended Labour's financial help for ICL, and attacked the report of the four advisers to the Government. Without taking evidence from me, they have concluded that the decision was taken was wrong," he said.

He agreed with the idea of a public inquiry into the crisis. He would like to see a committee to examine the background to the trouble of ICL, the difference being that it would be done in public and in conditions that would be everyone's business, he said.

Seeds TUC hacking, page 7



Stuffed animals worth £2,200 on their way to a Southwark, London, firm of natural history suppliers yesterday. The extra passenger was the driver's daughter

Anatolian figure 'fakes'

By our own Reporter

Pottery figures of voluptuous females supposed to date from the sixth century BC, which have fetched high prices in auction rooms and excited scholars and collectors, have turned out to be fakes.

The discovery, by a scientific technique developed in the research laboratory for archaeology and the history of art at Oxford, had important consequences for the study of early Anatolia—and now has for the museums which have acquired Anatolian neolithic relics over the past few years.

This all follows the excavation of a settlement and cemetery at Hacilar in South-west Turkey.

The excavated discoveries of figures—none of them the gurnies that have turned up in the past few years.

But the latest edition of "archaeometry" contains an article by Dr Martin Aitken, of Oxford research laboratory, Roger Moorey, of the British Museum, and Dr J. K. St. John, of University of London, about their findings.

They found that of the 66 figures tested, including vases and figures, only 32 appeared genuine. Of 32 figures, a mere three appeared genuine—none of them the exaggeratedly voluptuous type.

The investigation was sparked off by the Ashmolean Museum's suspicions of some of its Anatolian relics. A preliminary study four years ago appeared to confirm its suspicion, but it was not until 18 months ago that the sophisticated techniques were developed that convinced the scientists.

They found that not only were some of the Ashmolean's collection modern fakes, but so also were five of the 10 they tested from the British Museum and others from collectors. They also tested two from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, one of which turned out to be the only genuine figure.

Dr R. D. Barnett, keeper of the Western Asiatic Antiquities Department of the British Museum, said last night that none of the objects were on display and they would wait for a final report from the laboratory.

The technique developed by the Oxford research laboratory is called thermoluminescence. By heating up a powder sample it is possible to measure the degree of luminescence, which increases after the pottery firing, and thus measure the date of the firing. Dr Aitken calculates that this can be done within a 10 per cent margin of error.

Two charged with murder of detective

Two men were charged at Reading yesterday with murdering Detective Constable Ian Howard Peter George Sparrow (25), and Arthur William Shingle (25), both of no fixed address, were previously charged with attempted murder of the detective constable, who died 26 days after a shooting incident. They were also accused of shortening the barrel of a shotgun and two offences of burglary and were remanded in custody for a week.

A third man, Peter Stanley Cox (30), also of no fixed address, was remanded with Sparrow and Shingle. He was charged with them of robbing Arthur Jones of £20.

The three men were also charged with burglary and stealing zinc and ammunition worth £250.

Barristers decide to retain rank of QC

By our own Reporter

The rank of Queen's Counsel is to stay. A referendum among the 2,700 practising barristers showed 77 per cent against abolition, Mr John Arnold, chairman of the Bar Council, announced yesterday.

The vote ends a controversy which has been on the boil for four years—ever since the Bar Council set up a committee on QCs and the Monopolies Commission began its inquiry into restrictive professional practices. A minority on the committee favoured abolition.

Mr Arnold said after yesterday's annual meeting of the Bar that he considered the issue to have been killed for only a few years. The Bar Council itself supported the appointment of "silk" by the Lord Chancellor.

"There is undoubtedly a specific technique to be learned in dealing with complicated cases. This is not going to be learned by an ordinary barrister doing run-of-the-mill cases," QCs gathered more experience of such cases.

"If you have two ranks there is the probability that you can take the leading rank away from small cases so that the

techniques involved in more complicated cases can be learned. A silk has more time to perfect his knowledge of the craft."

He believed the system whereby the Lord Chancellor chose QCs worked tolerably well.

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, told the annual meeting: "I know that nothing will ever interfere with the great principles of the presumption of innocence."

It had been said that the balance was too far in favour of the accused. But whatever restoration of balance or removal of imbalance was eventually decided those great principles would remain.

Sir Peter gave a warning that a counsel should never by his conduct prolong or extend the proper length of a trial. "If he does he deserves, and should receive, the rigorous censure of his profession."

Mr Arnold hoped that sex discrimination would be removed from the profession. Only 160 women were among the 2,700 barristers and a committee

Ulster's night of explosions

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

Violence is so routine in Ulster that it took people until about mid-day yesterday to realise the province had in fact suffered the worst night of terrorism for several months.

No fewer than eleven large explosions damaged property in Belfast, Londonderry and Freetown and 14 people were hurt including a young waitress, a sleeping infant, and a mother of six.

The night's bombings had no definite theme, except for the usual attacks on electricity installations (in Belfast) a library and a Customs post (near Londonderry) and a community centre and courthouse in Freetown.

The most destructive device exploded shortly before 3.30 a.m. yesterday in an all night cafe in the Belfast city centre. It totally destroyed the cafe, injuring 10 customers and the waitress. It also severely damaged the office of the "Daily Express" above and an RAF recruiting office next door.

For a motive to this incident one has a variety of choices. The RAF office is a natural target, and like the Army and Navy offices has been damaged before.

The cafe may have been attacked because it is reportedly the place where police patrolmen and Special Branch officers take a late night

snack, or because the proprietor allegedly refuses to employ Roman Catholics.

The most likely target, however, was the "Daily Express" offices upstairs. The paper said last night that the building would probably have to be rebuilt.

The "Daily Mirror" printing plant was destroyed earlier this month. This could indicate a deliberate campaign against those newspapers which have been less charitable to the terrorists in recent weeks.

The "Daily Express" London office was warned two weeks ago its offices in Ireland might be attacked. The "Daily Mail", which also has an office in Belfast, received its warning this week.

Yesterday's explosions brought the total number of explosions this month alone to 82. People are getting into a test match frame of mind—two more nights and can they make it a 100?

STOP PRESS

1p on large loaf likely

A 1p increase in the price of a large loaf at the end of next month was predicted yesterday by Mr Morris Zimmerman, director of the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers.

He said the rise was most probable since bakery shop workers were to get a 14 per cent increase in pay from August 26, rising them between 11.75 and £2 a week more. "We went out of our way in February to keep prices down," he said. The increase "could only be described as 'very reasonable'."

Use of CS gas at siege 'correct'

The use of CS gas to end the siege of a house in Cricklewood, London, where three people were killed and a fourth was wounded, was a perfect demonstration of the purpose for which tear gas was intended, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

A man was detained after the siege. An injured girl believed to be his sister, was said to be in hospital to be "out of danger."

The man, who had been warned, rushed out of the bathroom after police bored a hole in the ceiling and fired a shell of CS gas. He had a knife in each hand.

The dead were named Winston McKenzie, his wife Enna, and Richard Simms, believed to be his son-in-law.

The Wehley and Scott gas gun—brought into use for the first time in the Metropolitan Police District—was exhibited by Police Sergeant James White, aged 34, the Scotland Yard marksman who fired the shell.

The gas was used only after consultation with Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Gerrard, who is in charge of the operations department of the Yard's administrative branch. This gas is not and never has been seen as a riot weapon for the Metropolitan Police.

Pay talks adjourn

Pay talks for about 11,000 lecturers in teacher training colleges in England and Wales were adjourned to September after five hours of talks in London yesterday. An offer was made but not accepted.

Tax work will soar with VAT

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

The introduction of a value-added tax—if Britain joins the Common Market—will bring between 1½ million and 2 million people working by law to file special quarterly tax returns to a Treasury source.

The prospect of having to deal with 1½ million extra tax returns each year is a discreet commotion in the Revenue and one of Ministers, for their part, are worriedly planning this new administrative burden, which added tax, or VAT, returns will be added to the income tax returns new owners file once a year.

The publication in the autumn of the Value-Added Tax Bill seems certain, but it is a uneasy dimension to the great debate about the Common Market.

Traders to carry on for VAT

CBI prices doomed—P

The Confederation of British Industry's pledge to hold down prices would collapse in ridicule and confusion, Mr Enoch Powell said at Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty, last night.

"Admittedly there is little risk in such a phorbey, because the formbook is conclusive," he said. Whenever a prices and incomes policy had been tried, notably in 1961, 1964, and 1966, the result had been the same.

"Within the total of whatever money there is, individual prices must find their own level relative to one another. Nothing can prevent it. The attempt to hold down the price of goods

Dry and warm to

THE WEATHER

WARM AND DRY IN AUGUST

WEATHER prospects for August are warmer and drier than usual, the Meteorological Office said yesterday. The long-range forecast is for a rather unsettled spell during the first few days, with thunder rain at times in many places. "However, over the month as a whole a fair amount of fine weather is likely, with dry days occurring more often than usual for August."

Sunshine will be probably above average in England and Wales and near average over Scotland and

Northern Ireland. Mean monthly temperature is expected to be above the seasonal average in all districts. Rainfall will probably be below average over most of England and Wales although some heavy falls in thunderstorms here and there. Over Scotland and Northern Ireland rainfall is expected to be near average.

Temperatures were above average over France and England during the past month, but over the Balkans, North Scandinavia, and Central Canada were below average.

AROUND BRITAIN									
Region	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Wind	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Wind	Temp.
North	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
East	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
South	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
West	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
North	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
East	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
South	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
West	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
North	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
East	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14

AROUND THE WORLD									
Region	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Wind	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Wind	Temp.
North	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
East	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
South	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
West	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
North	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
East	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
South	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
West	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
North	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
East	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14



This satellite view of the earth's cloud cover (white), received by Ambassador College satellite station in Hertfordshire, shows most of Britain and an extensive area of Europe with cloudless skies. Some snow can be seen on the Alps. High pressure to the SE of Britain is delaying the approach of a new and cold front. This means the weekend will start warm and sunny but cloud and some rain is likely by tomorrow.

PASSENGER									
Ship	Destination	Departure	Arrival	Ship	Destination	Departure	Arrival	Ship	Destination
North	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
East	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
South	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
West	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
North	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
East	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
South	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
West	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
North	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14
East	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14	SW	1-2	10-12	12-14

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First Test: Fourth Day Another England crisis

John Arlott at Lord's

India have never before been so strongly positioned in Test match on an English ground as at Lord's last night when England, with their first five second innings wickets down, were only 136 ahead. The lower half of their batting lifted them from 71 to 304 in the first innings but it would be unfair to expect another such revival from the tail.

Only the loss of nearly five wickets yesterday seems likely to prevent a definite result, but the Indian spinners can break through this morning and their batsmen strike boldly for their objective they could achieve one of the great moments of Test cricket history. On the other side of the balance lies the doggedness, resource and team spirit of England's batsmen which has dealt with critical situations before.

The pitch was what may now be called characteristically English, once that meant a green strip where the ball bounced at lively pace and moved off the seam. Now it is

the slow turner which virtually shapes the game in this country, dictating the methods of bowlers and, in consequence, of batsmen.

Immediately before the due starting time and several times again when play seemed likely, there was a sharp shower and the rain fell on the pitch. The rain that England began their second innings on a wet still dry through bowlers have been regarded with little respect; they had taken four wickets between the first and second Test; but they have made an important early penetration in each innings at Lord's. This time Sobers' Luckhurst through the middle of an onside push and England were four for one wicket.

At the tenth over the first spinner, Bedi, appeared; at the nineteenth Chandrasekhar took over at the opposite end and the essential contest of the Test was joined for the second time. Sobers and Edrich went steadily to tea and were mounted on a hill afterwards when Edrich, prompting some quick-run singles, drew ahead of his partner. Bedi overtook him with a square cut and a cover drive

of Venkat only to edge a bat-pad catch off the next ball.

Amis briefly played Chandrasekhar with painful care and then in a macabre act of self-destruction pushed the ball a few yards on the off side and ran. Edrich's no was rapid, right and unequivocal. Sobers at short extra cover tossed in the return for a tragically simple run out. The few career of Dennis Amis would make a harrowing comic in the Russian manner which now is almost certainly in its final form.

D'Oliveira's is a completely different story. He is a heavy-handed and his defective lack of inhibition. Once, completely deceived by Bedi's figure, he almost gave a return catch; he went down the pitch (to the next ball) and he was out.

Bedi, who has all the guile of the slow left-arm bowler of history, packed his cover field to him but left a gap in the off side. In due time he dropped on the line of the leg stump. D'Oliveira swung round in his "set" and behind him, "stroke and hit the ball straight into his stumps.

The score was now 117 for 4. India needed one more wicket to win in an unexciting attack with a square cut and a cover drive

with his usual brilliant determination, his bat had some edges and he did not always read Chandrasekhar's spin or Bedi's curve correctly but he held out until the last ball of the day.

Knott, varying his painstaking forward defensive with his fast and impudent late cut, bore his share of the responsibility. They seemed to have deferred crisis until today when Edrich, playing unadventurously forward to Bedi, edged the sixth ball of the last possible over to mid-off. Thus from the day's unpromising beginnings the setting was created for potentially dramatic and historic events today.

Scoreboard

ENGLAND—First innings 205 (1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 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MP demands Home Guard for Ulster

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

An Ulster Unionist MP called on the people of the province last night to bombard the Home Secretary with telephone calls, telegrams, and letters urging him to take new initiatives in the fight against the IRA.

The appeal came from Captain Lawrence Orr, leader of the eight Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster. In a personal statement he said: "The Ulster situation is grave."

The law-abiding population have shown the most marvellous restraint for a long time, but it is now plain that this patience is very nearly at an end.

Among the alternatives he asked them to put forward to Mr. Maundling were: The raising of an Ulster "Home Guard," the redeployment of existing security forces, a curfew, and the internment of known terrorist leaders.

Captain Orr claimed: "The Downing Street declaration and the acceptance of the Hunt Committee report were part of a bargain of which only one side has been kept."

"Ulster agreed to a disarming of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the disbandment of her principal intelligence service, the 'B' Specials. She agreed also to a far-reaching package of reform. She has kept her side of the bargain."

The statement went on: "We have the most profound gratitude and respect for the army, but it now appears to many that without the involvement of the Ulster people themselves in their own defence the army is not going to be able to bring the situation under control or to make the law-abiding man in the street feel safe in his bed."

Terrorists yesterday failed to ambush an army patrol with a massive bomb about a mile from the Londonderry-Donegal border. A 240lb. bomb, band grenades, and pipe bombs were found by a patrol from the 1st Battalion, the Royal Anglian Regiment. They found several oil drums, each containing 40lb. of gelignite and 10lb. of nuts and bolts, wired together near the village of Melbrook Bridge.

A man was seen running towards the border. The army said the patrol appeared to have been disturbed by the explosion, which may have been intended for a two-vehicle patrol which regularly passes the spot, were not fully connected.

Terrorists tried to blow up

THE Common Market debate entered its coffee and cognac phase before tea time in the House of Commons yesterday. For after the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the fourth and final day of the great debate by picking all the remaining meat off the remaining bones, Mr. Michael Foot came along with a fine after-dinner speech.

Mr. Foot, the Opposition spokesman on power, praised and blamed everyone with equal charm. He thanked the Chancellor for not scoffing at those who did not believe in the Common Market, but could not resist quoting a "Daily Telegraph" headline saying: "Barbara scoffs at Six doubters."

He praised Mr. Roy Jenkins for his qualities of character, integrity, and eloquence in such a way that no one would believe that Mr. Foot was challenging him for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party.

He was even glad to have Mr. Maundling, the Home Secretary, winding up the debate. In his case, Mr. Foot said it wasn't so much that Mr. Maundling had come off the fence, as the fence had collapsed.

Michael gets a foot in all their camps

lapsed under him. Reggie reminded him of a limerick: There was an old bear at the zoo,

Who always found something to do. When it bored him, you know, To walk to and fro, He reversed it and walked fro and to.

Then, Mr. Foot said, there was Mr. John Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, who had spoken about regional policy in the debate in such a way that one would have thought he had spent his whole political life helping lame ducks over stile.

The laughter was loudest from those who had felt the shafts of Mr. Foot's wit, and scarcely had it died away when Mr. Foot was picking over regional policy. He explained that Ford built cars in Dagenham rather than

Cologne because they could sell 40 per cent of the cars outside the EEC—to EFTA and Commonwealth countries.

"And these advantages are going to go," he insisted. "All the advantages could be lost if we don't get exports to Western Europe." He argued that industrialists would want to site their factories in the South-east and the Midlands. "The regions are going to be starved of the essential assistance they need," he claimed. He predicted political consequences in Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, resulting in the splintering of the United Kingdom.

But Mr. Foot was no Little Englander. He had a soft spot for the subsidised efficiency of the farmers of Provence and Dordogne. He liked their coq au vin. "But I don't see why the people of Ebbw Vale should have to pay for it."

His real argument came in the closing moments. Parliament would lose its sovereignty. A huge amount of legislation dealing with the nationalised industries, regional policies, and competition would go through almost unamended.

"Who can say that sovereignty will not be diminished?" he asked. And to the universal cheers of the Conservative Party he quoted Rousseau: "Liberty diminishes when the State enlarges."

To rid himself of any danger of becoming the toast of the Tories, Mr. Foot concluded: "You can't help to build democracy in Europe by undermining it in Britain. I am so little of a Little Englander that I believe that if you can build it here and transform it into what we call socialism, then you can save it everywhere, and this is the proper course for democracy."

Mr. Barber came to the House with a rich diet of figures and some indigestion tablets to show how the Six soothed their systems after joining. West Germany had believed its balance of payments would be ruined by the common agricultural policy, yet it had come from strength to strength. Italy had feared it would be crippled by West German competition, but its industry had thrived. France's economic growth was faster than ours, and Belgium's was faster than it would have been if it had remained outside. "It would take 35 years to double our standard of living. But the Community could double their standard of living in 17 years," he said.

But it was just this kind of prosperity which upset Labour and Market forces. Mrs. Rennie Short (Wolverhampton North-east) interrupted to say that West Midlands car workers were worried about the 22 per cent of the British market taken by foreign cars even with the tariffs against them. But, never a loss for a figure, Mr. Barber told her that nearly twice as many Minis were sold in Italy than all the Italian cars sold in Britain.

Christine Eade

BR may cut fares increase

By PETER HILLMORE

The Confederation of British Industry's proposal that firms should keep their price increases down to 5 per cent is already having an effect. Commuters on British Rail's South-eastern services may not have to pay the 20 per cent fare increases planned for early next year.

Discussions are going on between British Rail officials and the Department of the Environment. British Rail has indicated that it is willing to follow the other nationalised industries in pegging its price increases, but that it must have a subsidy from the Government if it is to meet the financial targets set by the Government without increasing its fares.

British Rail's profit fell to £10 million in 1970. It made a profit, for the first time in 15 years, in 1969 of nearly £15 million.

The official CBI document was yesterday sent for signature to 200 major firms with more than 5,000 employees. Another letter went to the CBI's 11,000 other member firms, informing them of the proposal.

Monitoring system

Only the major firms will have to sign and give the CBI warning of any increases. A spokesman said yesterday it was hoped that the other firms would follow their example, but it was impossible to set up a monitoring system for 11,000 firms.

Ford yesterday became the second motor manufacturer to agree to sign the pledge. British Leyland has already announced it will sign. Vauxhall said yesterday that it was still considering the matter, but Mr. Alex Hines, the company's chairman, indicated last week that he was none too happy with the idea. He said that he agreed with it in principle, but he had no intention of "signing a blank cheque."

£10 'earth buggy'

It has cost the US Government \$15 million to develop and produce the Lunar Rover in which the Apollo 15 astronauts will explore the moon. It has cost Mr. Colin Crawford Stevenson, a Shropshire polo victim, £10 to develop and produce a battery-powered buggy to get him to the corner shop.

Mr. Stevenson began building it when his car was off the road awaiting spares. "Much to my amazement," he says, "I now have a very useful vehicle costing less than £10, including the battery, with a range of 10 to 12 miles at 4 m.p.h. It is of wood, and gives a comfortable ride. After more than 80 miles of happy travelling I feel that the design has proved itself."

Taste buds go astray

By our own Reporter

UNITED STATES doctors have discovered a disease that makes its victims lose weight and sometimes drives them to consider suicide. About 3,000 Americans have been found to have it. The ability to taste and smell is decreased, and victims often experience unpleasant and even noxious tastes and smells in their food and drink. Many dramatically change their eating habits as a result, and thereby lose weight.

The disease is described in the journal of the American Medical Association by four physicians from the US National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

Some patients have also experienced persistent sensations of saltiness, sweetness, sourness, bitterness, or metallic tastes, even when they were not eating; others sensed a persistent foul odour. A few also experienced vertigo, hearing loss, loss of libido, and unexplained hypertension.

The doctors are uncertain of the cause, but found many of the symptoms were relieved by giving the patients zinc sulphate orally. First appearance of the symptoms often followed virus infections such as influenza or surgery which in most cases was unrelated to the month, nose, or throat.

The doctors said patients frequently had trouble convincing their doctors that they actually experienced such symptoms, and often were sent to psychiatrists.

Government physicians said the disease could be dangerous, as victims could not distinguish spoiled from fresh food, nor could they smell smoke or escaping gas.



Lt-Col Bahikr al-Nur (extreme right) standing before President Numeiri (seated left) during the interrogation in Khartoum before his execution yesterday

An 'Eye' on Smiths

By our Political Correspondent

The ban on the distribution of "Private Eye" by W. H. Smith and Son was condemned in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Frank Allaun (Lab., Salford East) as "further restricting access by the public to exposures of financial and political corruption."

Mr. Allaun told Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, that this ban and other similar ones should be included in the discussions now taking place on the amendments of the libel laws. Mr. Allaun invited Sir John to suggest to the Attorney-General that it was W. H. Smith argued that distributors were frightened of libel, this matter should be included in the discussions.

Sir John replied that under the law a supplier was free to choose with whom and on what terms to do business, and the law had no power to intervene. Mr. David Crouch (C., Canterbury) said that in many cases wholesale newsmen restricted the supply of newspapers in various localities. Sir John replied that he would take up this point, and added that if there were any suggestion that a wholesale newsmen was imposing a kind of censorship, the subject was certainly one for the Home Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Davidson (Lab., Accrington), a lawyer who is closely concerned with the freedom of the press, said that if W. H. Smith was using the law on defamation as an excuse for banning "Private Eye," this should be examined.

Sir John replied that he must keep to the question of restrictive trade practices. This was the subject of a review, and the case for extending legislation to certain anti-competitive practices by single firms would be considered.

Mr. Anthony Benn, speaking from Labour's front bench, asked whether, in view of the difficulties of MPs in getting "Private Eye," Sir John was circulating it in the Official Report. Sir John retorted that Mr. Benn should ask Mr. Michael Foot for a complimentary copy. (Mr. Paul Foot, nephew of Mr. Michael Foot, writes for "Private Eye").

MPs spring to defence of supermarket shoppers

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Three fights against the Government on behalf of consumers' interests were opened in the House of Commons yesterday with the support of back-benchers from both sides.

The battles concerned the security arrangements for innocent shoppers in supermarkets, problems of those (particularly the old) whose cooking or heating appliances are converted for the use of North Sea gas, and the interests of those who may have booked seats on charter flights.

Mr. John Hanam (C., Exeter) asked the Government to order supermarkets to install warning signs at exit points reminding shoppers to check their shopping bags for unpaid articles.

Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, replied that security in shops was being examined by a Home Office working party on crime prevention. The inquiry, he said, would consider Mr. Hanam's suggestion.

Mr. Hanam said that there was increasing evidence that large numbers of housewives were being prosecuted for shoplifting offences when there was little evidence of intent to steal.

Mr. Greville Janner (Lab., Leicester North-west) said many people were wrongfully prosecuted.

Sir John replied that pilferage was a serious matter for the shop manager who must decide how to deter and detect it. Complaints about the effects of conversion to the use of North Sea gas, particularly for old

people, were raised by Mr. Thomas Cox (Lab., Wandsworth Central) and supported by Sir Gerald Howarth (C., Wrexham South) and Mr. John Scott-Hopkins (C., Derbyshire West).

Sir John replied that the gas boards were themselves concerned to see that wherever possible the interests of individual consumers were protected, but also that safety was secured. He said that many gas-burning appliances, when conversion to North Sea gas took place, were extremely old and that this was a danger.

On people who booked on charter flights, Mr. Michael McNair Wilson (C., Walthamstow East) claimed that the Discount Air Travel Centre was breaking the regulations of the International Air Transport Association which prohibited the sale of seats in charter flights to the public direct. He asked the Department of Trade and Industry to start proceedings against the Centre. "It is time," he said, "that we either give that sort of freedom to all our operators or clamped down on this sort of unscrupulous enterprise."

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, said that his Department would decide whether or not to take legal proceedings when investigations now going on in the international field had been completed.

THE DONKEY SANCTUARY

(Registered Charity)



which rescues worn and ill-used donkeys from lives of misery is in peril of closure from lack of funds

PLEASE SEND HELP TO PRESERVE ITS EVER OPEN DOOR

V. PHILPIN, SPRINGFIELD, FOSTERS LANE, WOODLEY, BERKS.

Fatal undertow

Mr. Bryan Franks, aged 41, of Spring Close, Little Beddow, Essex, was drowned at Penzance yesterday when he and other holidaymakers were caught in a sudden surf and undertow. His wife and two small sons watched helplessly as he was washed out to sea.

Several holidaymakers went in to help those in trouble, only to find themselves in difficulties. Two men were taken to hospital.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD (Lancaster reports)

(Lunchtime reports)			
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